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A Day in an M.P.'s Life.

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THE QUEEN ROBINING FOR THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.

The Queen assumes her full Parliamentary robes on reaching the Palace of Westminster. Her Majesty is attended on these occasions by the Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Buccleuch; the Lady-in-Waiting, the Lady Alice Stanley; and the Woman of the Bed-Chamber, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys.



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## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

S J COLK (Devizes).—Thanks for game, which we hope to make use of at an early date.

MALCOLM SIM (Toronto).—Your problem duly to hand. We will give it careful attention.

R S WALTERS (Bournemouth).—We have no information on the matter.

E CORNER (Bristol).—Two movers ought to be solved from the diagram, but you should practise with a board first.

ADDITIONAL CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF HOLIDAY PROBLEMS received from Laura Greaves, E G Muntz (Toronto), R H Hixon (New York) and F Jackson (Montreal).

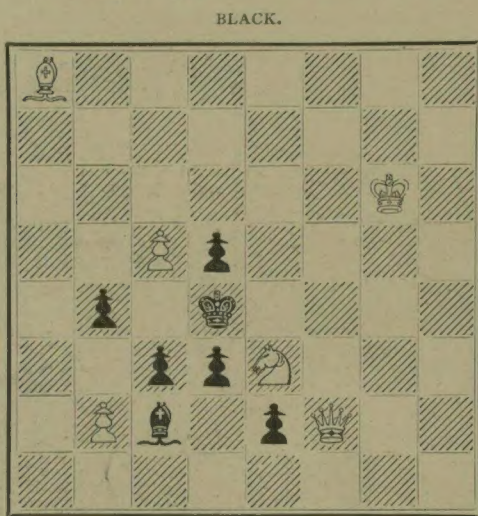
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 3313 and 3314 received from Fred Long (Santiago, Chili); of Nos. 3318 and 3319 from Laurent Changuion (St Helena Bay, Cape Colony); of No. 3320 from Sergeant-Major A Stilwell (Clonmel); and E G Muntz (Toronto); of No. 3321 from E G Muntz (Toronto); of No. 3322 from C Field junior (Athol, Mass.); James M K Lupton (Richmond), E G Muntz, Robert H Hixon (New York City), and Sergeant-Major A Stilwell; of No. 3323 from P Daly (Brighton), Stettin, and James M K Lupton; of No. 3324 from F Kent (Hatfield), Scarpa Strudhoff (Vienna), Dr. T K Douglas (Scone), James M K Lupton (Richmond), J D Tucker (Ilkley), J Nordlohne (Vienna), Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), José M Dorda (Ferrol), W Maw (Barrow-on-Humber), Stettin, G Lewthwaite (Lincoln), P Daly, and H S Brandreth (Florence).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3325 received from Laura Greaves (Shelton), Charles Burnett, E J Winter-Wood, Walter S Forester (Bristol), Hereward, G Stillingsfleet Johnson (Cobham), J Hopkinson (Derby), R Worters (Canterbury), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), F Kent (Hatfield), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), Fred R Underhill (Norwich), M A Hunter (Balham), J D Tucker (Ilkley), Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), T A Truscott (Gillingham), Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), T Roberts, G Lewthwaite (Lincoln), H S Brandreth (Florence), William A Knight (Bruton), R C Widdecombe (Saltash), L J McAdam (Southsea), F Heath (Reading), and G Bakker (Rotterdam).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3324.—By A. S. ORMSBY.

WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Q to R 6th Any move  
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 3327.—By E. G. MUNTZ (TORONTO).

WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club between Messrs. G. F. WILLIAMS and T. F. LAWRENCE.

(Queen's Pawn Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	18. R takes B	R takes R
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	19. Q takes R	Q takes Q
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	20. P takes Q	Kt to Q 2nd
4. P takes Q P	K P takes P	21. P to K 4th	P takes P
5. B to B 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. B takes P	Kt to B 4th
6. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	23. B to B 3rd	R to B sq
7. P to K 3rd	B to K 5th	24. B to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
8. P takes P	B takes P	25. B to Q 4th	Kt to Kt 6th
		26. R to Q sq	P to B 3rd
		27. B to Kt 7th	R to B 2nd
		28. B to R 6th	K to B 2nd
		29. K to B sq	Kt takes B

The isolated Pawn must ever, in our opinion, be an objection to this variation of the Q P opening.

In any case, Kt takes Kt, as the sequel shows, should come first, but in nine cases out of ten Q to Q 4th is a loss of time.

Showing an excellent sense of position. The series of exchanges which is here forced leaves White with two weak and isolated Pawns to represent his Queen's wing.

17. P to Q R 3rd B takes Kt

Again well judged. White might well consider resignation at this point.

30. P takes Kt	B to B 4th (ch)
31. B takes B	R takes B
32. K to K 2nd	R to B 7th (ch)
33. K to K 3rd	K to K 3rd
34. R to Q 3rd	K to Q 4th
35. R to Kt 3rd	R to B 8th
36. P to K R 4th	R to K 8th (ch)
37. K to Q 3rd	R to Q 8th (ch)
38. K to K 3rd	P to K R 3rd

Black wins

If R takes P, 39. R to Kt 5th (ch), K to B 3rd; 40. R takes P (ch), K takes R; 41. K takes K, and draws. Black wins after many more moves, as he was bound to do with correct play.

## CHESS IN AUSTRALIA.

Game played in a correspondence match between the Melbourne and Adelaide Chess Clubs.

(Evans Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. G. Gunderson).	BLACK (Mr. W. J. M'Arthur).	WHITE (Mr. G. Gunderson).	BLACK (Mr. W. J. M'Arthur).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. R to K 5th	Kt to Q 3th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. B to Q 3rd	Q to K 5th
3. B to Q 4th	B to B 4th	23. K to B 3rd	Kt takes Kt
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes Kt P	24. P takes Kt	Q to R 6th (ch)
5. P to Q 3rd	B to R 4th	25. K to Kt sq	B to K 2nd
6. P to B 4th	P takes P		
7. Castles	P takes P		
8. Q to Kt 3rd	Q to B 3rd		
9. P to K 5th	Q to Kt 3rd		
10. Kt takes P	K Kt to K 2nd		
11. R to K sq			

The right continuation of the "compromised" defence is here a matter of opinion. The favoured reply is 11. B to K 3rd.

11. Kt to Q sq	
12. B to R 3rd	B takes Kt
13. Q takes B	P to Kt 3rd
14. Q R to Q sq	P to Q B 4th
15. R to Q 6th	Kt to K 3rd
16. B to Q B sq	Kt to B 4th
17. B to Q 3rd	Q to R 4th
18. B to K 4th	Kt takes R
19. P takes Kt	

Although it opens up the King's file for the Rook we doubt if the sacrifice is sound. Black at any rate begins to find some relief from pressure immediately after

19. R to Q Kt sq  
20. B to B 5th Castles

26. R to Kt 5th P to B 3rd

27. R to Kt 3rd Q to R 4th

28. K to Kt 2nd R to B 2nd

Black here weakens; B to Q 4th almost ensures success.

29. R to R 3rd Q to Kt 5th (ch)

30. R to Kt 3rd Q to K 3rd

31. Q to B 2nd P to K B 4th

32. B to K 2nd Q takes P

33. B to B 4th Q takes R (ch)

34. B P takes Q P to Q 4th

35. B to Q 3rd Q R to K B sq

36. Q to K 2nd B to B sq

P to B 4th might have saved the situation; now White can throw his King as a fighting factor into the scale, and that is sufficient.

37. P to B 4th, and wins

Black ultimately surrendered because unable to maintain his Pawns.

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

"HER FATHER," AT THE HAYMARKET.

IT has not been for nothing that Mr. Bouchier has resigned for a time the position of actor-manager and enlisted as leading member of Mr. Harrison's Haymarket company—it was to assist in the interpretation of one of the most delightful plays we have had on the London stage for many a long day, and to share in an *ensemble* of acting which even Paris could hardly better for perfection of refinement. Paris comes naturally to the tongue in this connection, the more so because it is from Paris that this dainty story of a father's gradual conquest of his daughter's affections actually comes. Strange that we should have to wait for France to give us a comedy shirking the eternal triangle of love. The plot of MM. Guinon and Bouchinet's "Son Père" must be pretty familiar now to theatre-goers, with its idea of a young girl of marriageable years required to pay a visit to a father who has never seen her since her babyhood and, as being long separated from his wife by reason of his rakish habits, is looked upon by the child as a monster of wickedness. But the father's charm of manner and boyish eagerness over his daughter's advent, his disappointment at her frigidity, his patience with her monosyllabic answers and averted face, his inspiration that they shall play at being father and daughter, his pleasure over the girl's slow thawing, and his hunger for the love that even in these paradoxical conditions Nature develops, are things that must be seen to be appreciated, let alone enjoyed. And the drama of the last act, in which father and mother battle for a share in their daughter's regard and are content to share, is desperately touching, yet never sombre. Mr. Bouchier, though not quite in appearance the gay father of expectation, realises completely the man's fascinating ways, his gentleness, his persuasive humility, his boyish enthusiasm. Miss Marie Lohr wins a fresh triumph in the heroine's rôle by her ingenuousness, her sincerity, her easy changes from light-heartedness to pathos. And, as the mother, Miss Henrietta Watson, if she does not sound quite such emotional depths as she did in "Waste," gives a very natural and affecting performance. No playgoer can afford to miss the new Haymarket comedy.

"SUSANNAH AND SOME OTHERS," AT THE ROYALTY.

It is reported that Mme. Albanesi has found the business of transforming her novel, "Susannah and One Other," into a play a matter of no difficulty. One hesitates to disturb such self-complacency, but if her first attempt at dramatic composition is to be taken as an illustration of the ease with which she has mastered stage technique, one can only say that she has overlooked the essential differences between the two forms. It is not enough to have got an idea for your play, to have supplied bright comedy dialogue and pretty love-scenes, to be able to get your characters on and off the stage, to have provided something in the way of "curtains," or even to have put flesh and blood into your dramatis personæ—Mme. Albanesi's women are all alive, though her men are rather vaguely adumbrated. There is more needed than all this; you must develop your theme, must make your play move, must think in terms of drama. Now it is on that side that Mme. Albanesi's new "comedy of sentiment" shows weakness, on that side that she has so very much still to learn. So little happens in the play; it is all made up of talk—talk that does not advance the action, talk that wants cutting out wholesale. The second act might be removed bodily without serious loss. The playwright, too, befores her audience about what happened before the play begins. What really did take place on the yacht between Adrian Thrale and Lady Corneston? Was it a mere flirtation or a transgression of matrimonial ethics? If it were the latter, one could understand better the lady's eagerness to have Adrian and her innocent young sister pretend to be engaged to each other, though nearly strangers, so that she may throw dust in her husband's eyes. But Mme. Albanesi has not the courage to admit this outright. She lets her dainty Susannah be told that she has fallen in love with a man who has had an intrigue with her sister, but finally allows the child to believe that theirs were innocent relations. And so, instead of a drama which could hardly end happily, but might have been strong, we get a storm in a tea-cup. On the whole, the dramatist may be felicitated on her interpreters. Miss Florence Haydon is perfect as a worldly-wise old lady. Miss Nina Sevensing's very immaturity of experience makes her a delightful Susannah. Miss Gertrude Kingston brings out brilliantly the characteristics of the heroine's self-centred and feather-brained sister. And Mr. Dawson Milward is charming because sincere in the love-scenes of the faintly sketched hero.

"THE ORANGE BLOSSOM," AT TERRY'S.

To say of a farce that its author has employed too much material may seem a curious criticism to urge, yet such a judgment may fairly be passed on Mr. Victor Widnell's new piece, "The Orange Blossom." Its characters are no less fantastic, its situations are no less extravagant, its comic appeals are addressed no less to a primitive sense of humour, than are those of other plays of the kind, but in this farce they are so much more numerous. As the work stands, it is badly in need of curtailment. But those who are content to strain their jaws in mechanical response to mechanical fun, those who enjoy seeing a peccant husband telling falsehoods to his wife and dodging the notice of a lady with whom he has committed himself, those who relish the comic muddles into which a woman may get who runs a newspaper as a matrimonial agency and finds her philanthropy unappreciated by her clients, those who can tolerate an absolutely grotesque caricature of the routine at a foreign Embassy, and, finally, those who can extract a fearful joy from watching the destruction of furniture and the wrecking of a room, may promise themselves a very good time with "The Orange Blossom."



# THE SUFFRAGETTES' DASH FOR THE ROYAL CARRIAGE AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU

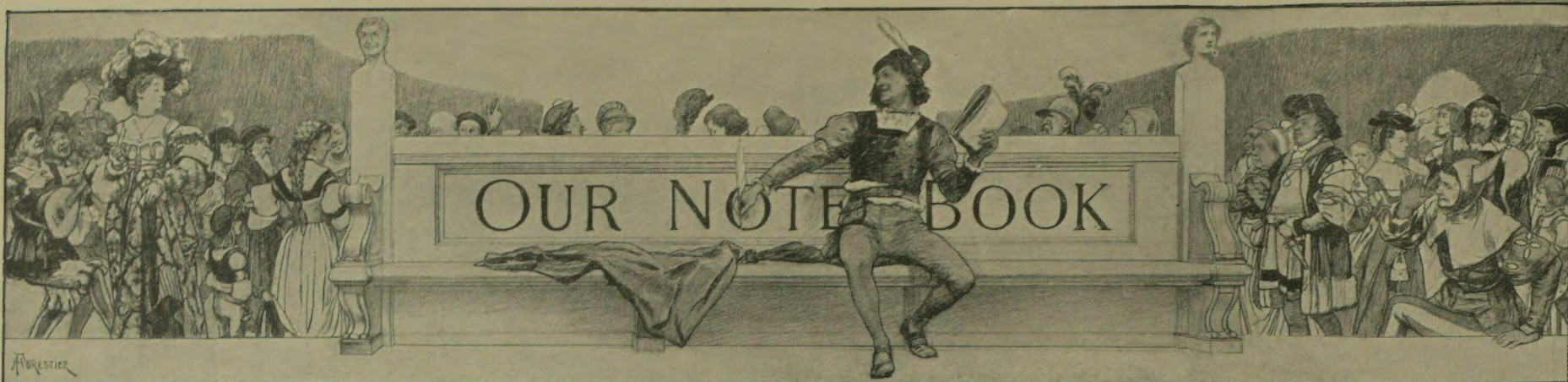


STOPPED WITHIN FOUR YARDS OF THE KING'S CARRIAGE: A SUFFRAGETTE REMOVED BY POLICEMEN.

Just after the royal carriage had passed through the gates of Westminster Palace, after the opening of Parliament, Miss Fitzherbert, of the Women's Freedom League, broke through the police and the Guards with a shout of "Votes for women!"

Miss Fitzherbert waved a banner inscribed with the same words. Policemen dragged her back when she was within four yards of the state carriage.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

ONE of the few really satisfactory things that have happened lately was the verdict in the matter of the *Lancet* and the gentleman whom it called a quack doctor. It will probably be a landmark; because of late the decision has so commonly gone in such cases in favour of the more formal or more wealthy classes or professions. This is not because the judge or jury have not desired to be fair and find for the worthier party; it is rather because in our society the wealthier or more established person somehow always looks the more worthy; certain things about him happen in our atmosphere to be symbols of merit. To take a crude example from other matters, cleanliness always suggests to us honour and self-respect; and undoubtedly it is a very desirable quality either in a rich man or a poor one. But cleanliness is only a virtue in a poor man; in a rich man it is a pleasure. Yet many people will unconsciously decide in favour of the clean collar against the dirty collar, and sincerely believe that they are deciding after an elaborate synthesis in favour of the generally good man against the general blackguard. Somewhat similar is the instinctive feeling of many people against what is called a charlatan and in favour of what is thought to be an established reputation. In many cases the distinction really rests on a certain type of worldly success or its absence; but those who make the distinction are quite sincerely unconscious that it rests on this. In many cases, doubtless, a man gets on because he is clever; but in some cases (and those high up in the State) a man is only thought clever because he has got on.

The truth is there are two kinds of charlatan: the man who is called a charlatan, and the man who really is one. The first is the quack who cures you; the second is the highly qualified person who doesn't. As I know nothing about the case of medical science, I will take the parallel case of the study I do slightly understand—the study of literature. There is one kind of writer who beats a drum, wears spangles, stands on his head until he has collected a crowd, and then tells them something quite sincere and generally quite true. Then there is the other man, who observes all the rules, exhibits all the dignities and the decencies, and then says nothing at all in the most modest and gentlemanlike way. Mr. Bernard Shaw, for instance, is a case of the charlatan who has something to say—the cheap-jack who has something to sell. He is the quack who can cure you. In the same way Doctor Emil Reich is the charlatan who has something to say—he is the quack who can cure you. I shall probably not be permitted to give examples of the other kind of charlatan, who has nothing to say; of the solemn and responsible quack who cannot cure you. There are plenty of them among Dons and Cabinet Ministers.

To take but one matter, it is not, generally speaking, true that the solemn and established man even knows more than the man called a quack. We should justly regard Mr. Arnold-Forster, for instance, as an established and important figure in our politics and our English history. Yet Mr. Arnold-Forster (as I discovered to my astonishment in reading his book on Socialism) does not know that the French Revolution was strongly Individualist. Dr. Emil Reich is spoken of as if he were a fantastic and a *flâneur* for ladies' tea-parties; but Dr. Emil Reich could tell Mr. Arnold-Forster not only what the French Revolution thought of Socialism, but probably the date of

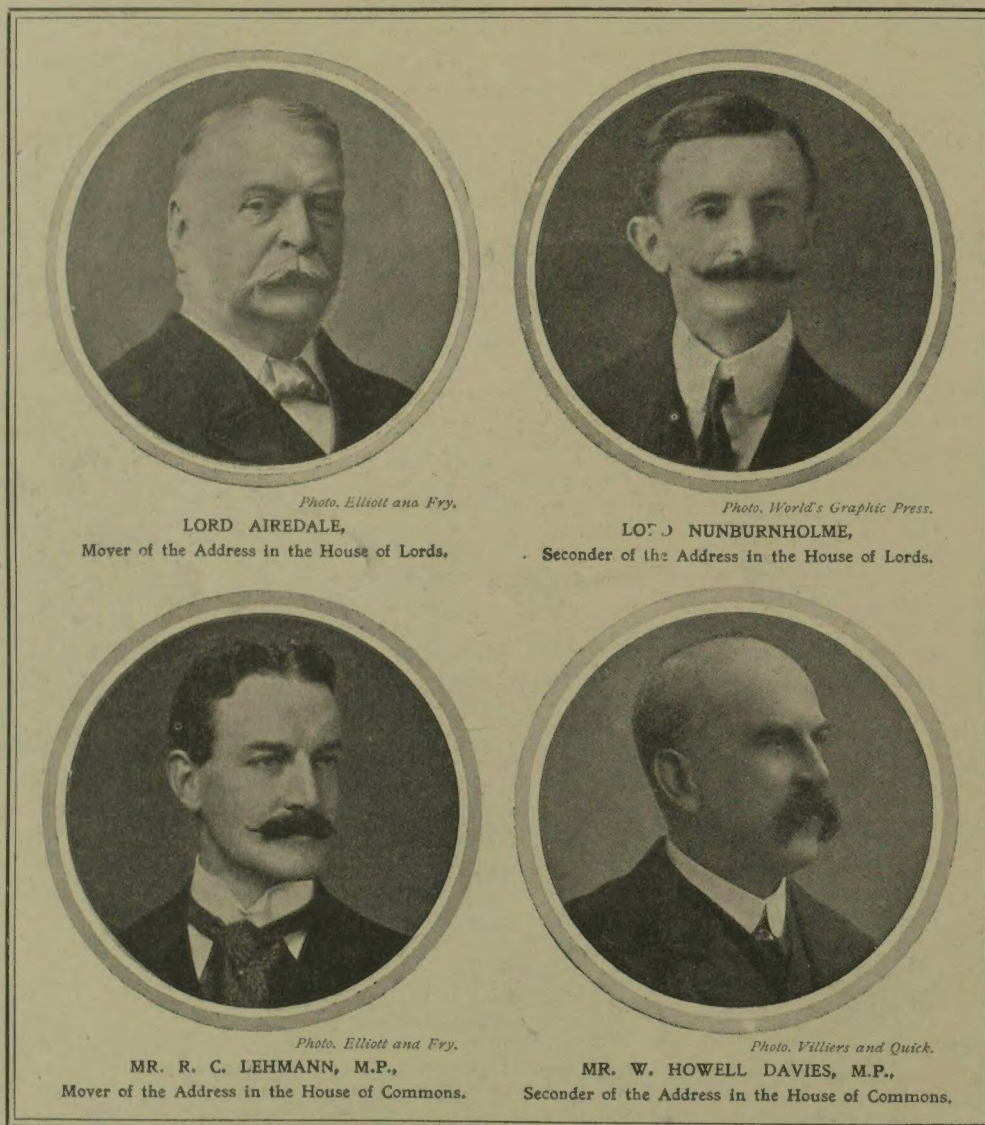
every discussion on the matter and the name of every isolated Socialist, and when they cut his head off. If Mr. Bernard Shaw were arguing with the average Chancellor of the Exchequer, it would be found most probably that Mr. Shaw knew not only more about economics, but more about the Exchequer. What people mean when they say that Mr. Shaw or Dr. Reich are quacks is simply that they do not observe all the preliminaries or approach the matter with the usual forms. This may be a fault of taste in them or a deficiency of a reasonable respect for civilisation. But it remains grossly unjust that they who do give their audiences pleasure and profit for their money should be called quacks and impostors by

doctors in council have a right to limit the methods of their number; but the strongest trade unionists would admit a limit to the punishment of blacklegs. The Bricklayers' Union have a right to rebuke an isolated bricklayer, to send him to Coventry, to deprive him of all bricklaying advantages, to denounce him as a traitor to the bricklaying cause. But they would not think it right to print positively in so many words in the public Press that the bricks laid by this man were invariably dynamite bricks, intended to blow up the house. The Blessed Brotherhood of the Good Greengrocers would be right in casting out a recalcitrant greengrocer, but not in swearing that he systematically put arsenic in his brussels sprouts. Yet this is prac-

tically done when medical authorities apply to a man whose only real fault in their eyes is irregularity or disloyalty, terms which in the ordinary English language point to poison and swindling. Altogether, we are returning to a more reasonable view of unofficial discoveries and unofficial healing; and, indeed, our theory in this matter has required improvement as much as our practice. The really equitable doctrine of what we owe to doctors and what to old women in villages has yet to be stated.

The argument used by professional men of science that what they call quack remedies were superstitions is really an argument in a circle. It amounts to this, that the herbs used by an old woman are untrustworthy because she is superstitious; and she is superstitious because she believes in such herbs. Her method is bad because she is stupid; but the main proof of her stupidity is that she pursues her own method. To put it shortly, the doctor does not believe in the old woman upon the ultimate ground that she does not believe in the doctor. For the scientific man has a simple method of dealing with the mere thing called human evidence. He has only to say that it is ignorant evidence; as in one sense it must be until everyone in this country has a medical degree. I may have a considerable experience of a subject, but I cannot be so learned as a specialist or (I hope) as mad as a specialist. I may have worn a great many hats in my life, but I am not so learned as a hatter—or as mad as a hatter. Professional science is thus in a singularly strong position. It can go on day and night calling for evidence, and it can rule out the

evidence of the mass of mankind. This method applied by modern science to old wives' cures or popular discoveries is also the method which it applies to the dreams or faiths which are the mark of mankind. Again it is a simple circular argument. The people of the East believe in miracles because they are ignorant. How do you know they are ignorant? Because they believe in miracles. Thomas Aquinas believed in Catholicism because he lived in a darkened age. Why was it a darkened age? It was darkened by Catholicism. The Highlanders believe in second sight because they are superstitious. Prove that they are superstitious? Well, for instance, they believe in second sight. Father Murphy believes in relics because he is a fool; he is certainly a fool, for he positively believes in relics. Jones tells me that he saw the ghost of his uncle last Tuesday. But, of course, you wouldn't believe a liar like that—a man brazen enough to say that he saw a ghost last Tuesday. In short, the elephant stands on the tortoise and the tortoise stands on the elephant. By such mental processes it is possible to escape from the narrow methods of deductive logic.



THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: THE MOVERS AND SECONDEES OF THE ADDRESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

prosperous and solemn persons who have nothing to give. It is grossly unjust that the proof of a man being a humbug should be shifted from the question of whether he delivers the goods, to the quite secondary question of whether he advertises them too much. Surely the humbug is not the noisy fellow who forces his wares upon you, but the decorous, dignified, really respectable gentleman who takes the money for them and decamps.

The *Lancet* case of this was a small and simple one; but it establishes a sound principle. It establishes the principle that respectability shall be held to consist in doing what you profess to do, not in doing it in the exact way that you are told to do it. A man must not be held up to moral rebuke because he works outside certain professional formulae; to social, professional, or intellectual rebuke, of course, he is quite open. The qualified practitioners of medicine are quite entitled to make rules for any society they form. We will even do them the honour of comparing it to a trade union, though it is seldom so actual or indispensable a thing. Let us agree that



FAVOURITE WORKS OF THE NEW ROYAL ACADEMICIAN  
AND OF THE NEW ASSOCIATE.



"AN ISLAND FESTIVAL" BY CHARLES SIMS, A.R.A.



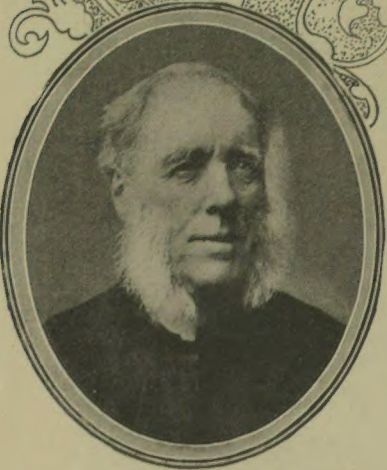
"BUILDING THE RICK" BY GEORGE CLAUSEN, R.A.

Mr. Clausen was asked to allow "The Illustrated London News" to publish the picture which he considered his best; but he was unable to decide on any individual canvas, as he likes different pictures for different qualities, and tries to make each as good as he can. Accordingly he sent a selection of characteristic pictures, from which the above was chosen.

Mr. Sims considers his "Island Festival" his best work.

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THE LATE REV. R. H. DAVIES,  
Incumbent of Chelsea for Fifty-three Years.

played a very important part in the trouble between the Vatican and France, and, despite his great age, he exercised a distinctly conciliatory influence upon French public opinion.

By the death of the Rev. R. H. Davies, Chelsea loses a widely respected clergyman, who had seen fifty-three years' service at St. Luke's Church, best known as Chelsea Old Church. He was curate to the late Charles Kingsley's father, and could tell many stories

**C**ARDINAL Richard, Archbishop of Paris, died on Jan. 28. On Monday a dispatch was sent to all the suffragan dioceses of Paris, asking for prayers for his Eminence. The Pope sent his benediction to the Cardinal. The illustrious prelate was in his eighty-ninth year. Cardinal Richard has

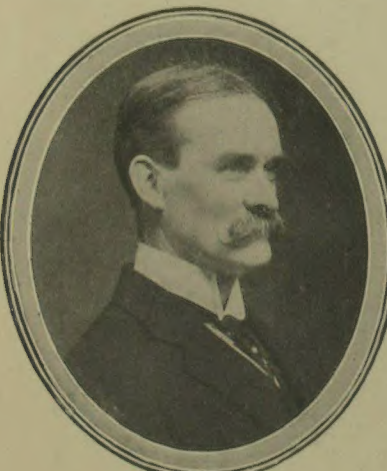
of Charles Kingsley and his brother Henry, whom he counted among his friends. Mr. Davies' hobby was the collection of walking sticks, of which he had an extraordinary variety.

We read with regret a notice of the death of Edward Alexander MacDowell, whose admirers have been justified in claiming for him the proud



THE LATE MR. E. A. MACDOWELL,  
American Composer.

title of Leading Composer of the United States. He was a man of wide and varied attainments, whose collapse while he was still upon the sunny side of fifty is greatly to be deplored. Mr. MacDowell, who was descended from a Quaker family that settled in the United States half-way through the eighteenth century, was born in New York and studied the piano with several South American professors. Then he went to the Paris Conservatoire, and from there to Germany, coming under the influence of Joachim Raff in Wiesbaden, where he stayed until 1887. From Wiesbaden he returned to the United States, and lived first in Boston and then in New York. His health broke down altogether nearly three years ago.



SIR W. S. ROBSON, K.C., M.P.,  
New Attorney-General.

Administration was formed. He has represented South Shields since 1895. Mr. Samuel Thomas Evans, who succeeds Mr. Robson as Solicitor-General, has been member for Mid-Glamorganshire since 1890. Since 1906 he has been Recorder of Swansea.

We regret to record the death of Mlle. Louise de la Ramé (the name is sometimes incorrectly spelt Ramée), known to a very large section of the novel-reading public as "Ouida." She died on Saturday last at Viareggio, and it is to be feared that her last days found her in very straitened circumstances. Her



THE LATE CARDINAL RICHARD,  
Archbishop of Paris.

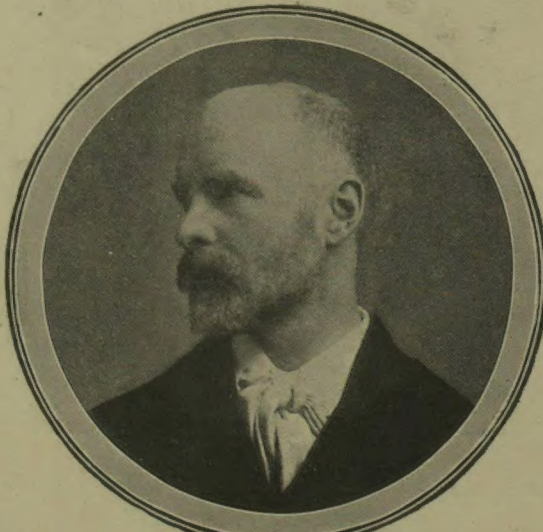
## PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

first novel, "Held in Bondage," was published in 1863, and she wrote more than forty others, enjoying a very large circle of readers, and making an appeal to the more cultured section of them by her sound feeling for natural beauty, and the sure, deft touches with which she presented scenes of the Italian peasant life she knew so well. In early days the British Guardsman was to Ouida what King Charles's head was to Mr. Dick; she saw in him a combination of Adonis, Hercules, and the Admirable Crichton, and her books suffered from her obsession.



THE LATE Mlle. LOUISE DE LA RAMÉ.  
"Ouida."

But in the latter days she turned to Italy, writing with sympathy and understanding that will save many of her novels from the fate that befalls the greater part of fiction. When her opinions upon political and social problems were formed—and it may be said that she came to them very late in life—she did not hesitate to express the truth as she saw it, without fear of consequences, and some of her contributions to the reviews made excellent reading. Ouida never descended to self-advertisement, and has died un interviewed.



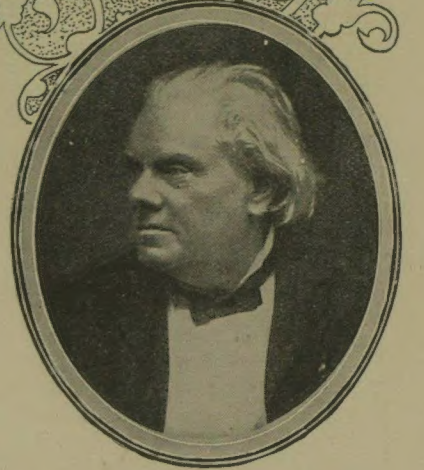
MR. GEORGE CLAUSEN (NEW R.A.)

Mr George Clausen, R.A., whom the Academy has delighted to honour, was born in London little more than half a century ago; his father was a decorative artist.

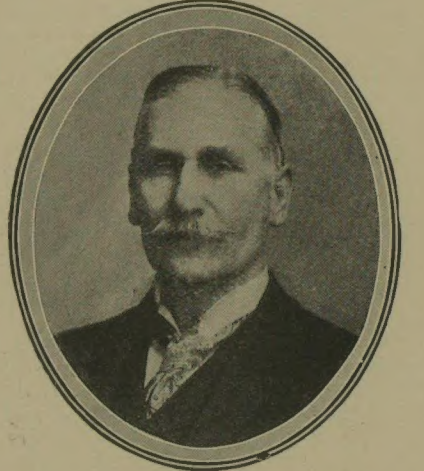
He studied at the South Kensington Schools, in the studio of the late Mr. Long, R.A., and under Bouguereau and Fleury in Paris. Much of his most beautiful landscape work has been done in Essex. He is a man of parts and has published a charming volume with the title of "Aims and Ideals in Art."

August Wilhelmj, who died last week, was a violinist who was very prominently before the public in the penultimate decade of the last century, and had been regarded in London since then chiefly as a sound and capable teacher. He was born in Nassau sixty-three years ago, and faced an audience upon the concert platform before he was ten years old. Wilhelmj was hardly of age when he started a series of concert tours that lasted until the late 'eighties, and covered nearly all the civilised world. In 1894 he was elected principal violin-teacher at the Guildhall School of Music, and from that date until the time of his death he was teaching, and teaching well. He belonged to the school of players of which Sarasate now remains the most brilliant exponent.

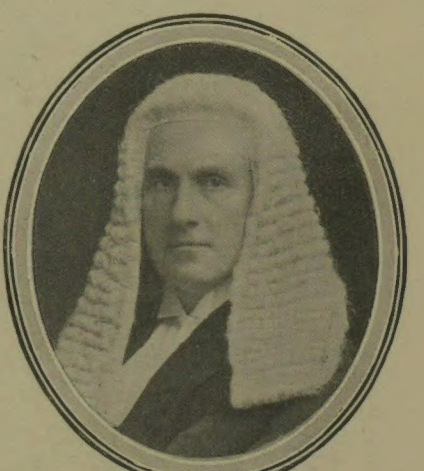
Sir Thomas McCall Anderson, who died suddenly on Saturday last while attending a dinner of the Glasgow Ayrshire Society, was Regius Professor of Medicine at the University of Glasgow, and an honorary physician to the King in Scotland. Sir Thomas may be said to have inherited the traditions of medicine, for his father was one of Glasgow's leading physicians, and one of his great-uncles founded Anderson's Medical College in that city as long ago as the eighteenth century. The tradition is likely to be continued, because Sir Thomas's elder daughter is Matron of St. George's Hospital in London. The late physician graduated at Glasgow University in 1858, and after studying on the Continent, was appointed to the Chair of Clinical Medicine when it was founded in his University in 1874. He held the appointment for twenty-six years, when he succeeded Sir William Gairdner in the Chair of Practice of Medicine. Dermatology was the object of Sir T. M. Anderson's special study, and he enjoyed a very large practice.



THE LATE AUGUST WILHELMJ,  
Violinist.



THE LATE SIR T. MCCALL ANDERSON,  
Professor of Clinical Medicine, Glasgow.

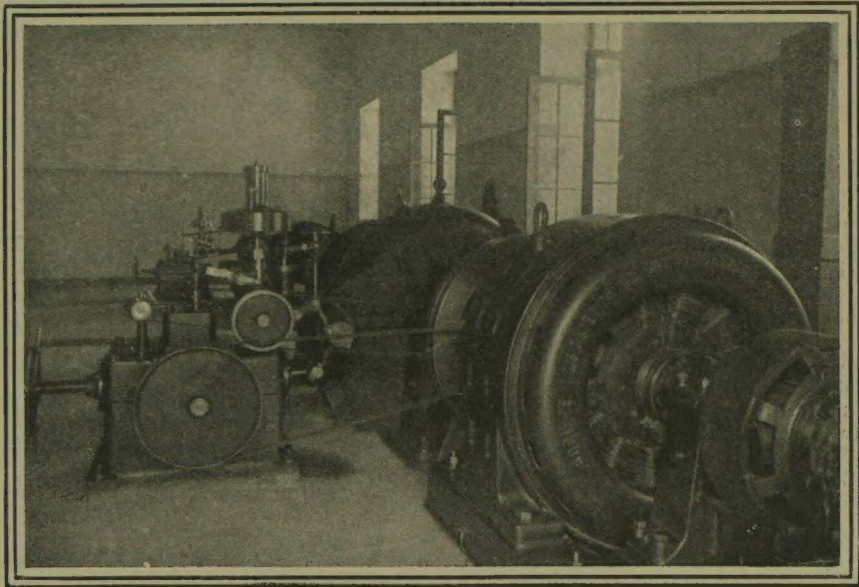


MR. S. T. EVANS, K.C., M.P.,  
New Solicitor-General.

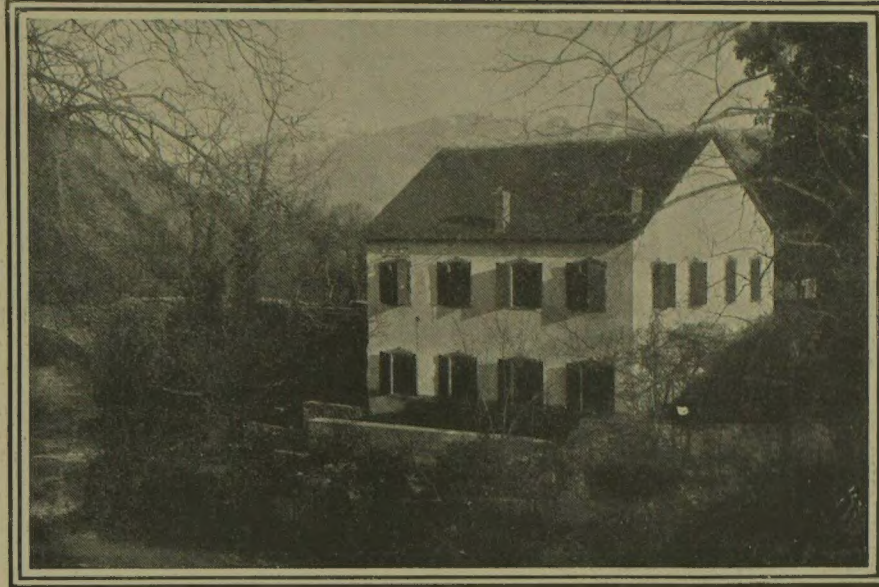
## Reopening of Parliament.

The Parliamentary situation has become rather complicated by the indisposition of the Prime Minister, who very unfortunately caught a cold on his return to town from the Continent, and was unable to hold the usual reception at Downing Street on Tuesday night. Lady Beauchamp entertained at Belgrave Square on his behalf,





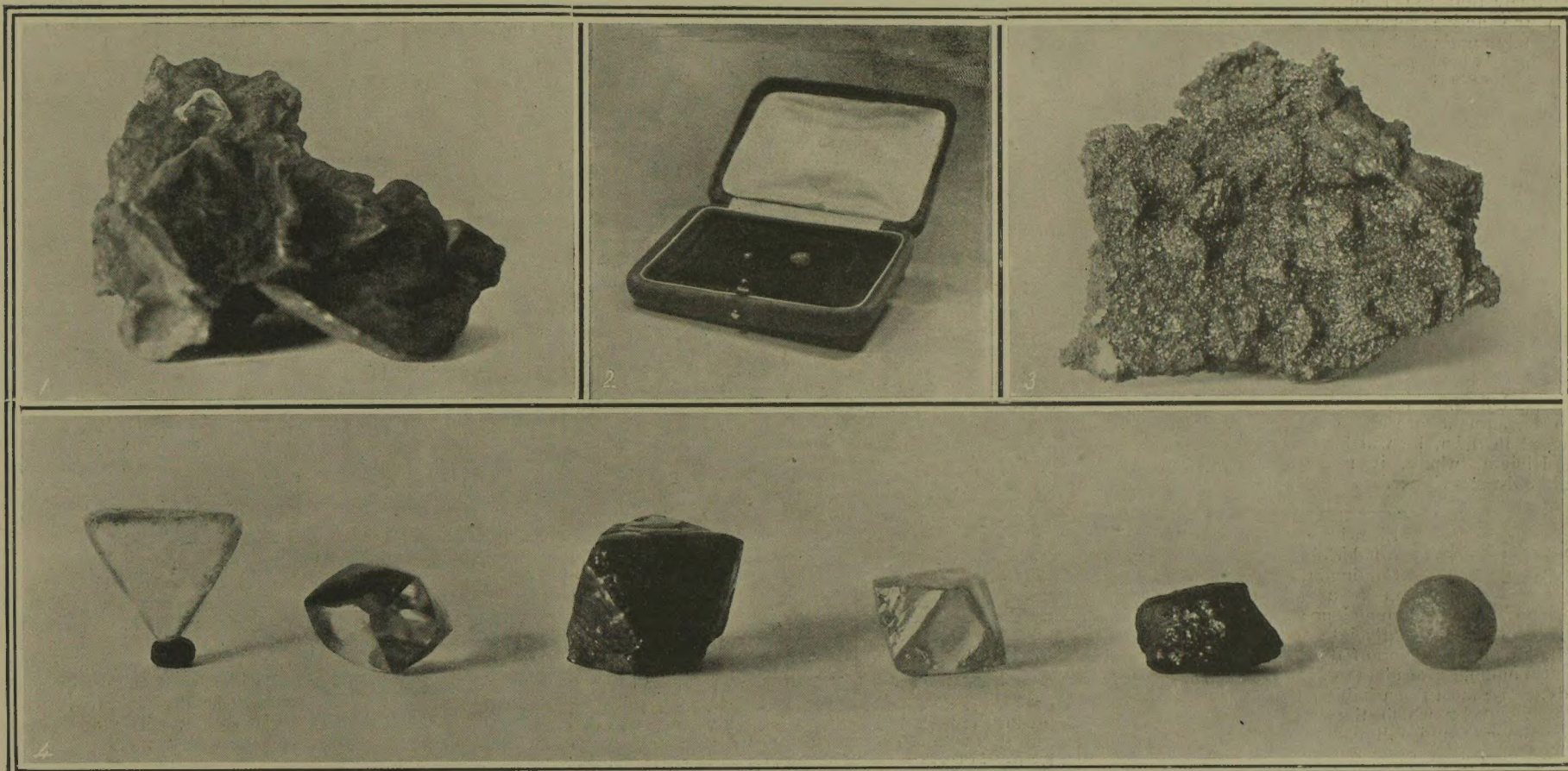
M. LEMOINE'S INSTALLATION OF ALTERNATORS.



THE EXTERIOR VIEW OF LEMOINE'S ELECTRIC STATION.

AN UNUSED DIAMOND-FACTORY: THE ELECTRIC STATION INSTALLED BY M. LEMOINE AT ARRAS, NEAR ARGELÈS, HAUTES PYRÉNÉES.

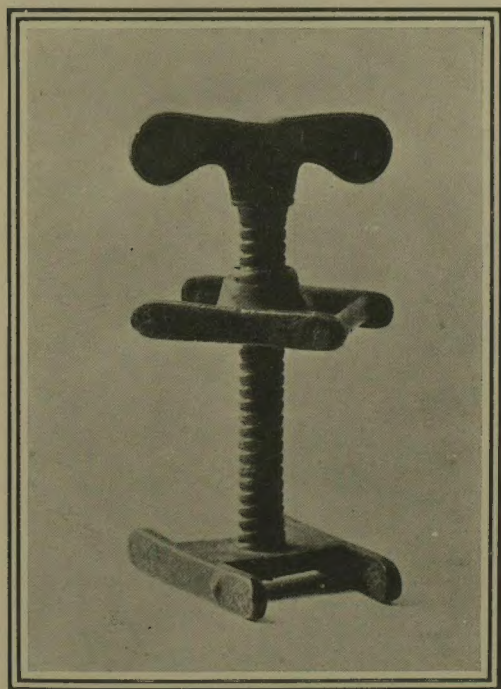
The factory was built eighteen months ago, but the diamond-furnaces were never lighted. The electric power was used to light the district.



1. A KIMBERLEY DIAMOND STICKING IN THE BLUE CLAY.
2. TWO OF M. LEMOINE'S DIAMONDS GIVEN TO LORD ARMSTRONG
3. A BLOCK OF FUSED IRON COVERED WITH GRAPHITE.
4. KIMBERLEY DIAMONDS AND A PIECE OF BAHIA CARBON: (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) FLAT DIAMOND, DIAMOND WITH ROUNDED FACETS, BLACK DIAMOND, YELLOW DIAMOND (OCTAHEDRON), BAHIA CARBON, WHITE OPAQUE DIAMOND.

THE GREAT QUESTION OF ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS AND THE RELATION OF THE DIAMOND TO CARBON.

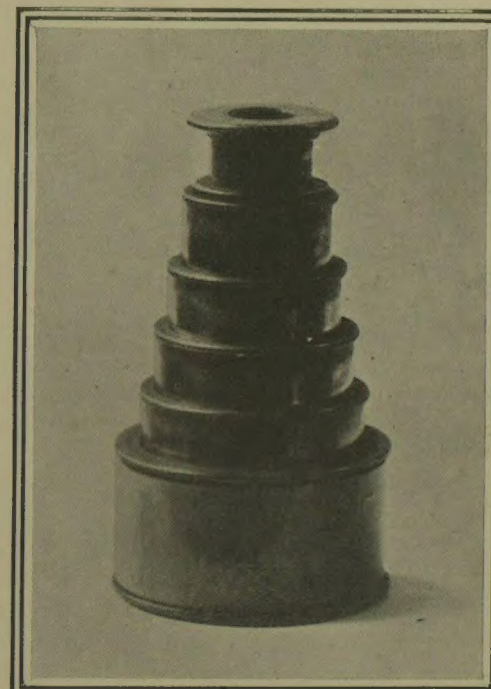
The question as to the success of M. Lemoine's famous experiment in making diamonds lends interest to the question of the composition of these precious stones. A diamond is carbon in its purest form, and it can be burned to a cinder when it is heated to a great temperature in oxygen. The problem of the 'diamond-maker is to transform carbon into the diamond crystal. An inferior form of diamond is graphite, which is produced by the cooling of fused iron. It appears on the surface of a fused mass. The diamonds of the Cape are found in blue clay, in a volcanic formation rich in peridot and granite. The Cape diamonds are believed to have been formed under great pressure at an intense heat.



THE TOURNIQUET USED FOR THE AMPUTATION OF LORD NELSON'S ARM.



THE FLAG TAKEN FROM THE AMERICAN FRIGATE "CHESAPEAKE" BY THE BRITISH FRIGATE "SHANNON."



NELSON'S TELESCOPE USED ON BOARD THE "FOUDROYANT."

THE SALE OF THE MIDDLEBROOK RELICS: INTERESTING LOTS AT THE AUCTION.

During the present week Mr. T. G. Middlebrook's curiosities, valued at £60,000, were sold at Messrs. Debenham, Storr, and Co.'s. Among the more interesting relics were the telescope which Nelson used on board the "Foudroyant," the tourniquet used for the amputation of his arm, and the American flag taken by the English frigate "Shannon" from the United States frigate "Chesapeake" in the naval duel fought outside Boston Harbour in 1813.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.]





Photo. Halftones.

### THE LOUD TELEPHONE OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT: HOW REPORTERS MAY LUNCH AND YET HEAR THE SPEECHES.

In the German Parliament the telephone in the reporters' restaurant is fitted with an intensifying trumpet which makes the speakers in the Chamber audible throughout the room. Reporters may lunch and yet follow a debate.

and it is likely that the Premier's condition will keep him from the active service of the House until he has completely regained his strength. In his absence, the Government's business in the Commons will probably be conducted by Sir Edward Grey, who is justly regarded on both sides of the House as an ardent Imperialist and a safe man. Sir Edward has not made much of a mark in the Commons, because his duties at the Foreign Office have taken so much of his time, and it is to be feared that he will not be able to exercise the same conciliatory influence over the various sections of the party that has given "C.B." so much strength. At the same time, there seems no reason to doubt that the House will be able to make good progress with work upon which there is no dispute within the Liberal ranks. Apart from his public responsibilities, the Premier has suffered from domestic anxieties through the very serious illness of his brother, the Right Hon. J. A. Campbell, ex-M.P. for Glasgow University. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's health has improved very considerably, but those who hoped that he would soon return to Parliament are disappointed. Although he is at present in town, he will be leaving in a few days for the Riviera, where, it is to be hoped, he will regain his old-time vigour.

### Across the Alps by Canal.

Elsewhere we illustrate the wonderful project of Signor Caminada, who proposes to make a waterway across the Apennines and the Alps, from Genoa to Lake Constance. The King of Italy is greatly interested in the scheme, and it has the hearty support of the famous engineer, Senator Columbo, President of the Polytechnic of Lombardy. The most remarkable part of the scheme is the arrangement by which the boats will be moved, chiefly by the rise and fall of the water in the locks. Towage will be used over only a small part of the

distance. A great part of the system will be worked by parallel sloping tubular locks, each pair communicating by sluices. The water, passing from one to the other, will raise one boat and lower another. When the water is level in both locks the communicating sluice will be shut. Another sluice will lower the descending boat to the next lock, and a supply equal to half the volume of any lock's capacity, being drawn from a main reservoir, will send the ascending boat to the top of the lock. Two sheaves running on rails keep the boat from swerving, and at the same time the thrust of the rising water propels the boat forward to the upper



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

### IS IT A VOLCANO IN ENGLAND? THE SMOKING CLIFFS AT LYME REGIS.

Flames and smoke have been issuing from the cliffs known as Black Venn and Hardown, near Lyme Regis, and the phenomenon is accompanied by vague underground rumblings. The people fear a repetition of the old subsidence of the cliffs from Lyme to the Devon border and Charmouth. The flames are due to the explosion of gases formed by the oxydisation of iron pyrites.



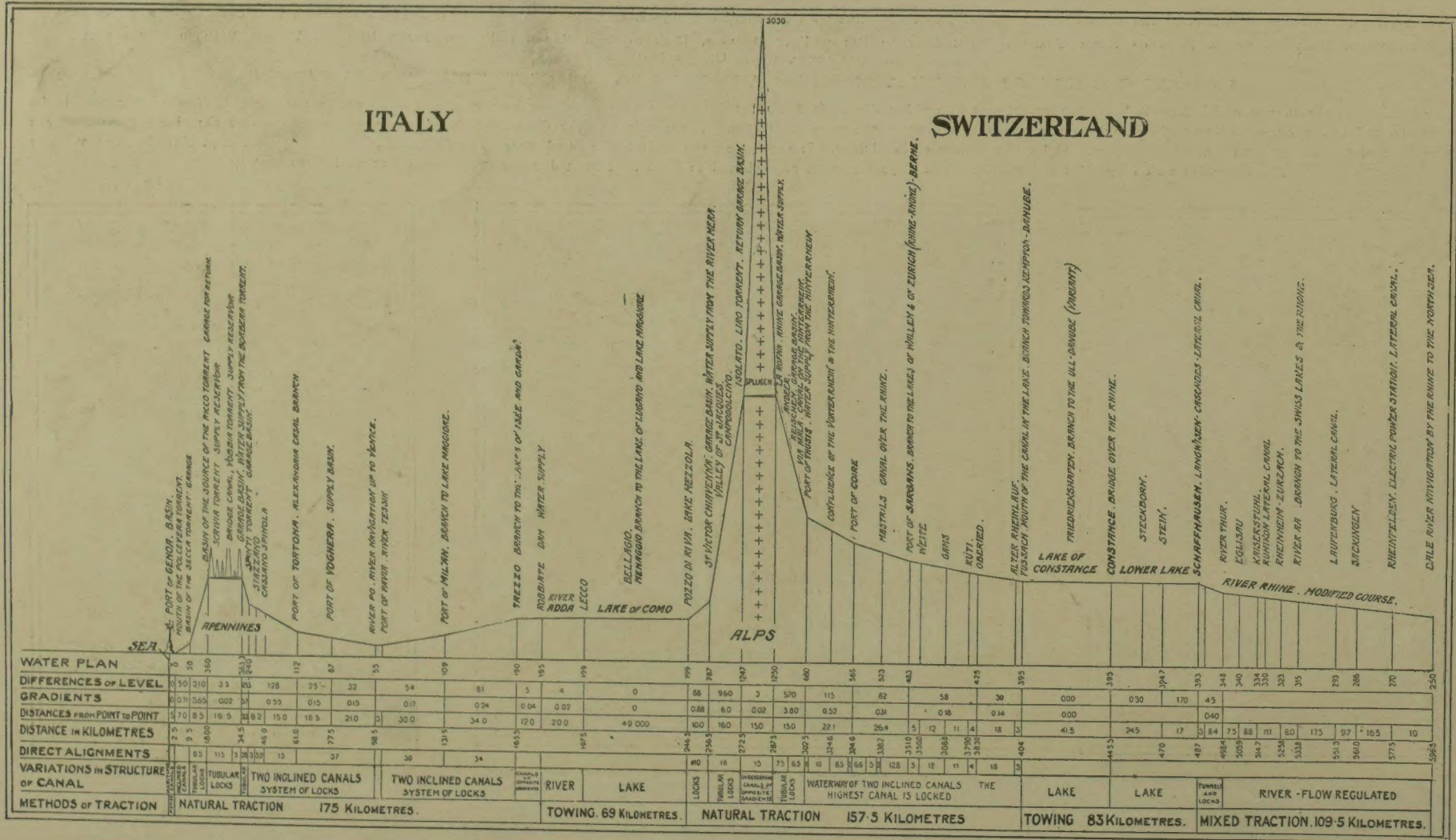
Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

### A NEW YORK SKYSCRAPER WRECKED BY FIRE: \$500,000 LOST IN THE PARKER BUILDING.

On January 11 the Parker Building, in Fourth Avenue, New York, was entirely destroyed by fire. The fire brigade's water-towers were far too short to be of use. It was believed that the structure was fireproof. In the Parker Building were the offices of the "Times."

end of the lock. On certain clear reaches boats will descend by the force of the current alone. The double canal will pass through the Splügen in tunnels with contrary inclines.

The Labour Conference at Hull last week ended in a great and almost unexpected victory for Socialism. After passing a resolution in favour of equal voting rights for all men and women, and rejecting an amendment advocating the extension of Parliamentary franchise to working women, the Conference carried a resolution by 514,000 to 460,000 votes, declaring the time has come when the Labour Party must adopt Socialism as the definite object of its organisation. Mr. Stephenson, of the Amalgamated Engineers, who moved this very serious resolution, held that, when remedial measures have been carried to their greatest length in the interests of labour, there will still be troubles for the working-man that can only be removed when the Commonwealth owns the means of production. The seconder of this resolution declared that, although some of the trades are organised to the extent of 90 per cent. of the workers, they are not able to prevent reductions in wages. Mr. Shackleton, M.P., urged, as a last resource, that Labour should work towards Socialistic ends, without calling a spade a spade in fashion that might create alarm and prejudice in many quarters; but the Conference would have none of him, and surrendered itself to the Socialistic propaganda by the large majority already indicated. It is a pity that no descendant of Menenius Agrippa could be found at Hull to speak to the people as Menenius spoke to the workmen of Rome in the days of Coriolanus, and to point out that in these days of widespread competition the laws of supply and demand will hardly yield to theories, however excellent they may sound. The advance of the Labour Party and the Socialist movement, however, shows what determined theorists can accomplish.

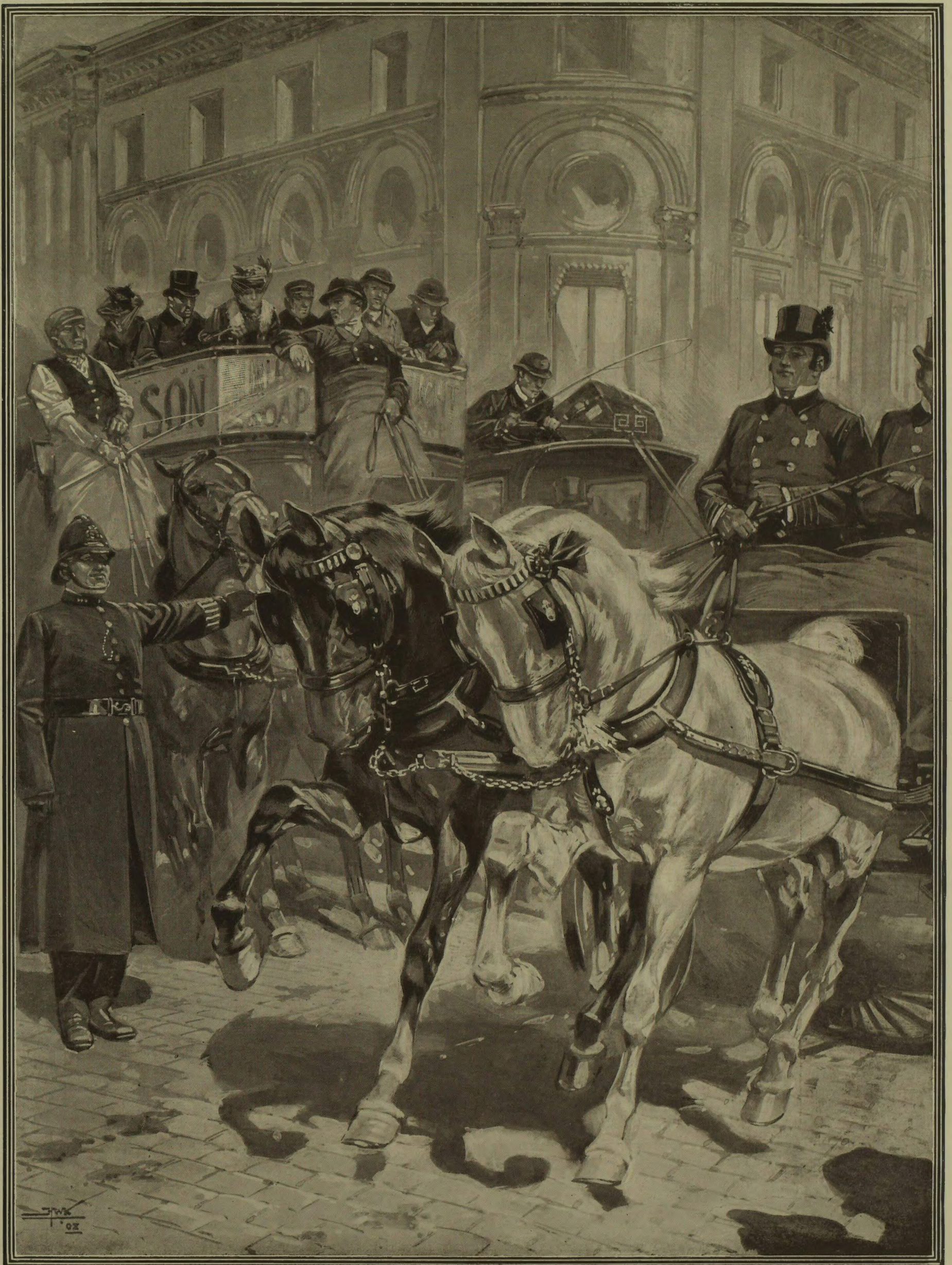


CLIMBING THE ALPS BY CANAL: PROFILE OF THE APENNINES AND ALPS FROM GENOA TO LAKE CONSTANCE, WITH THE PROJECTED LINE OF THE CANAL. The extraordinary difficulties that Signor Caminada will have to surmount if his Alpine Canal is carried out can be understood from this diagram. It must not be supposed, however, that the gradients would be as steep as they appear on the plan; for the vertical scale, being greater than the horizontal, exaggerates the heights. The project is illustrated in greater detail elsewhere.



## THE MAGIC BADGE THAT CLEARS THE WAY FOR CABINET MINISTERS.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.

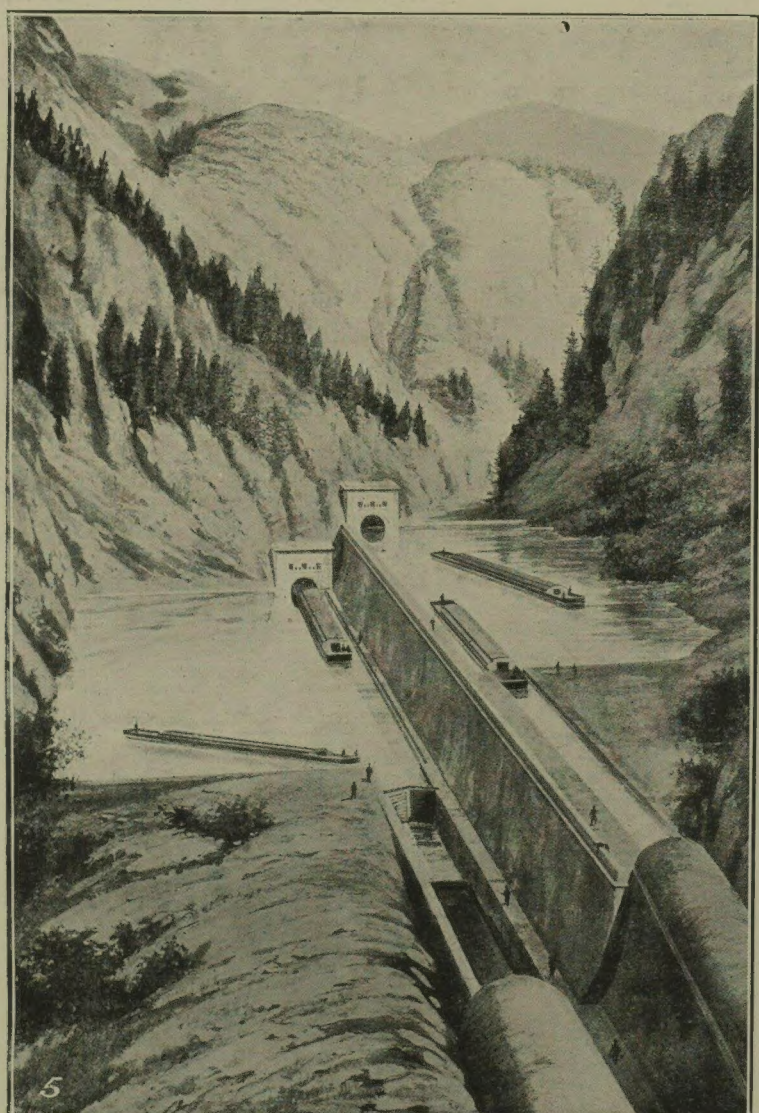
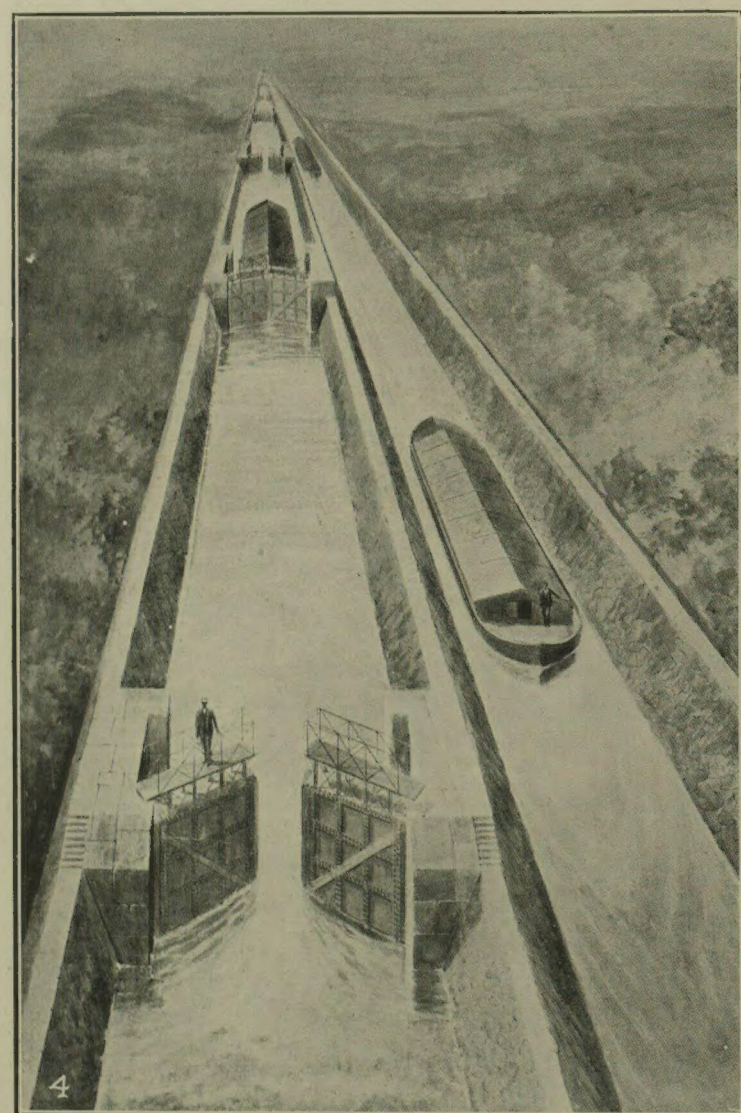
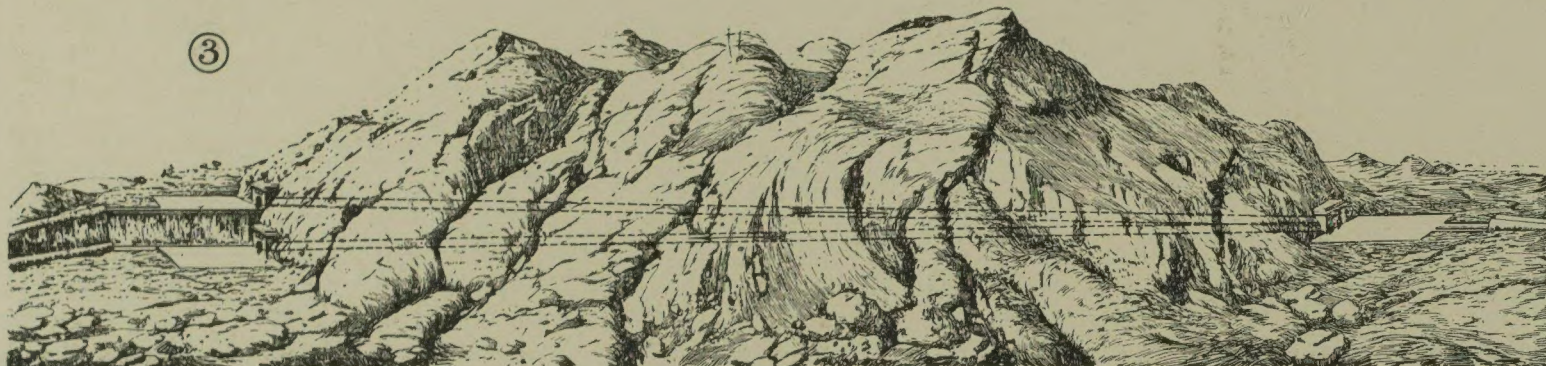
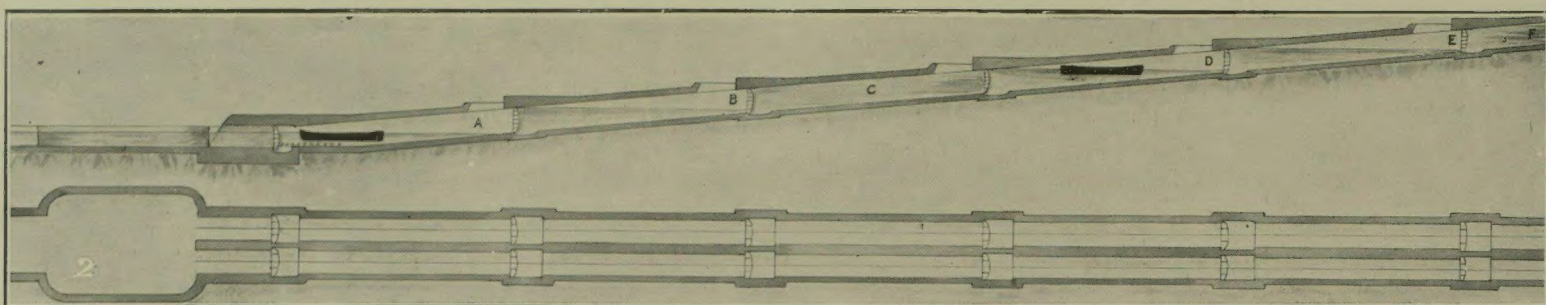
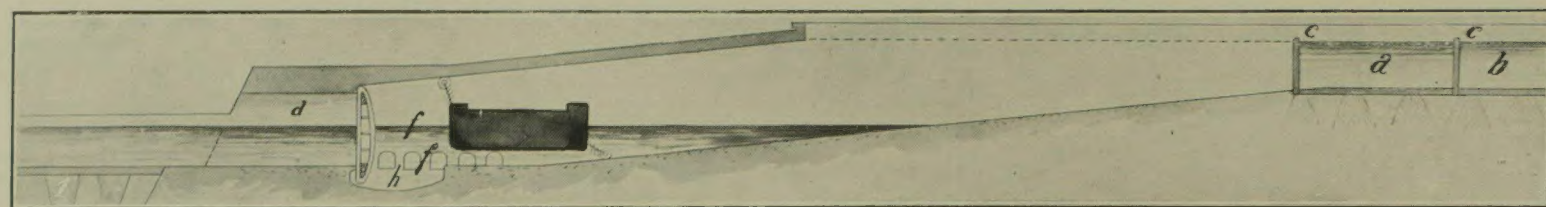


A BADGE TO WHICH ALL TRAFFIC MUST YIELD PLACE: "ROOM FOR A CABINET MINISTER'S CARRIAGE!"

The coachmen of Cabinet Ministers wear a shield upon the left breast, and at the sight of it the police must stop all traffic and allow the Minister's carriage to pass. The object of the regulation is that statesmen may not be delayed on their way to fulfil engagements of national importance. The badge is of green enamel, and on it, in gold letters, is written "Issued by the Commissioner of Police." It is as potent as the yellow button of the Chinese mandarin.



# CAN THE ALPS BE CLIMBED BY CANAL?



1. A SECTION OF A TUBULAR LOCK, SHOWING HOW THE BARGE IS FLOATED FROM THE BOTTOM TO THE TOP

2. A SECTION OF A CHAIN OF TUBULAR LOCKS TAKING A BARGE UP A LONG INCLINE.

3. A WATERWAY THROUGH A MOUNTAIN: METHOD OF TUNNELS WITH OPPOSITE INCLINES.

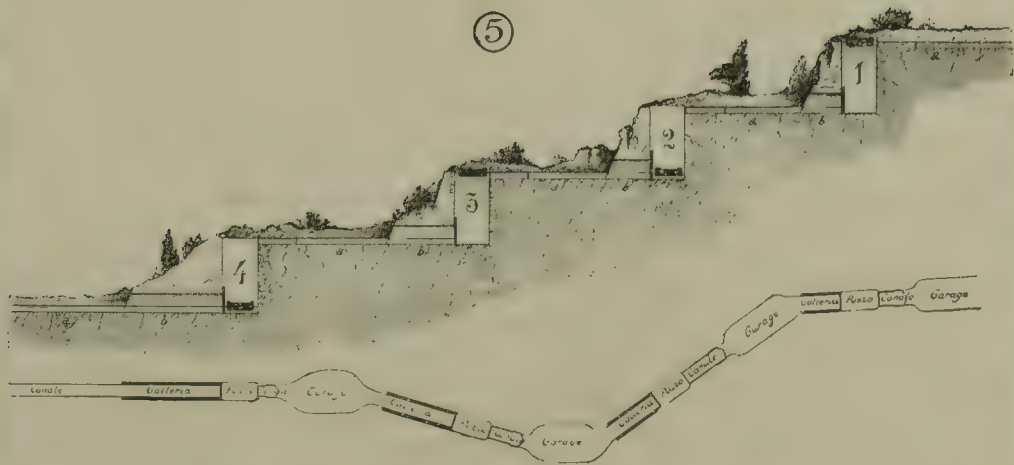
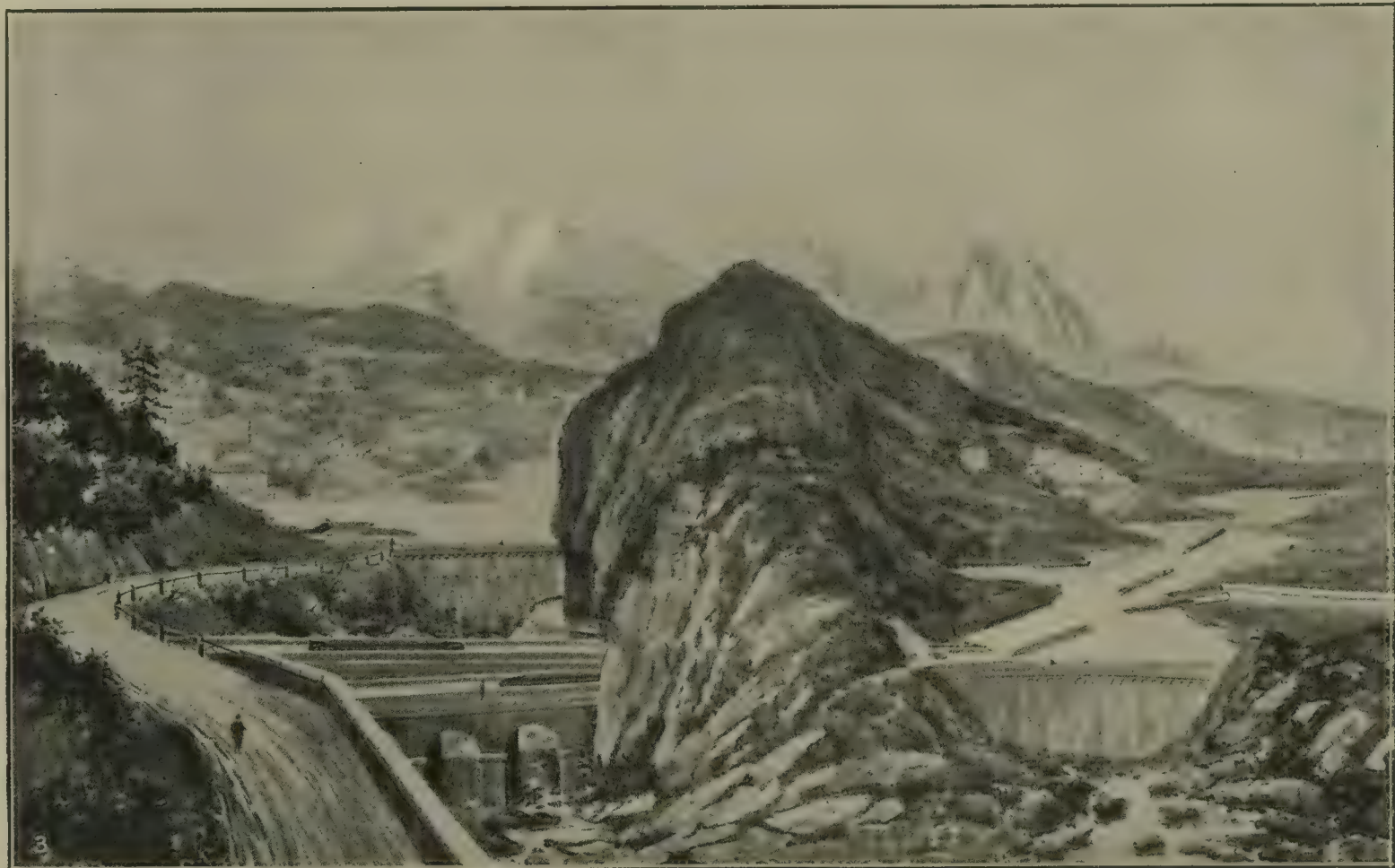
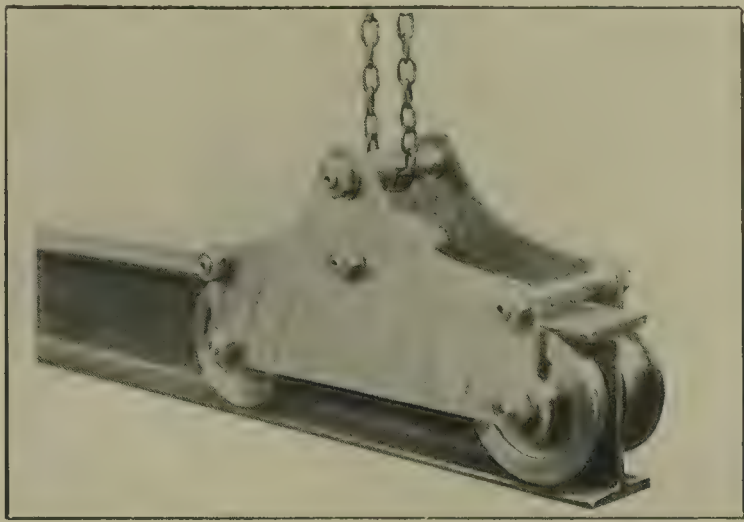
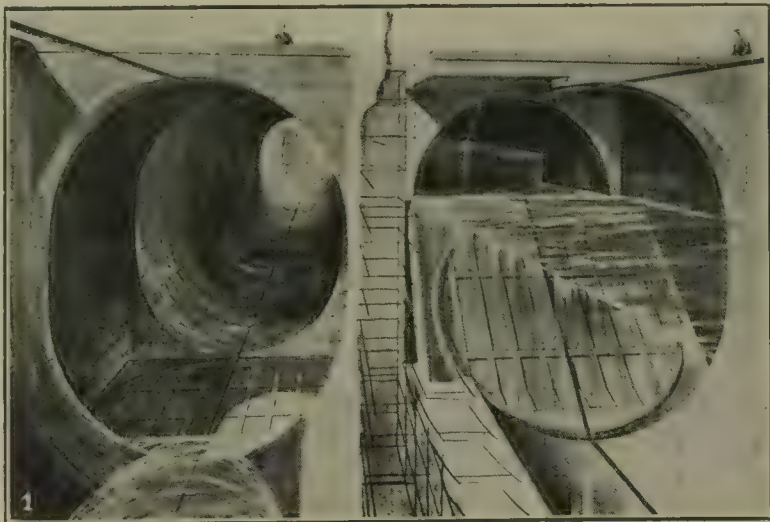
4. CANALS WITH SLOPING BOTTOMS, THE UPWARD PASSAGE DIVIDED INTO LOCKS, THE DOWNWARD PASSAGE FREE FOR DESCENDING BARGES.

5. THE ENDS OF A MOUNTAIN CANAL TUNNEL WITH ITS SUPPLY BASINS BOATS ASCENDING AND DESCENDING.

Last week we gave an outline of Signor Caminada's scheme for crossing the Alps by water, and the project is here explained in fuller detail. Many of the locks are tubular, and in these the water runs in two tunnels inclined in opposite directions. Parallel tubular locks communicate by a sluice as shown, and a descending boat floats in the full tube. When the water is transferred the ascending boat to the top, and the descending vessel enters the next



# AN ITALIAN ENGINEER'S £60,000,000 PROJECT.



1. METHOD OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN TWO PARALLEL TUBULAR LOCKS; THE OVAL SLUICES TRANSFER THE WATER FROM LOCK TO LOCK.

2. THE RUNNING SHEAVE AND RAIL THAT KEEPS THE BARGE IN A DIRECT COURSE THROUGH THE LOCKS.

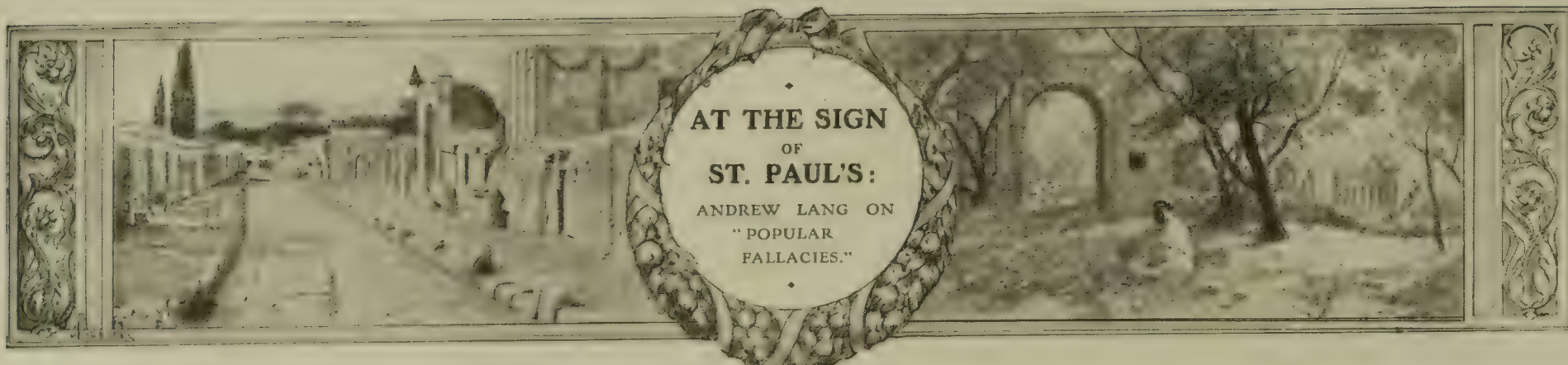
3. ALL THE METHODS OF THE CANAL; TWO CANALS WITH OPPOSITE INCLINES PASSING THROUGH A TUNNEL, OVER BRIDGES, AND THROUGH CUTTINGS.

4. THE MODEL OF THE BARGE FOR THE CANAL FLOATING IN A MODEL LOCK.

5. A LADDER OF LOCKS, WITH VERTICAL WELLS; AND A GROUND PLAN, SHOWING THE METHOD OF TURNING CORNERS.

barge is raised and advanced by the power of the incoming water, the boat being kept straight by two sheaves running on rails above and below. When the canal has to pass through a mountain to the neighbouring tube the boat descends, and an up-coming boat enters the empty tube. Both boats halt level in both tubes. Further water from the main reservoir carries the tubular section. The designs are supplied by Signor Caminada, the engineer.





WHAT mind does not entertain hosts of those mental microbes, vulgar errors or "Popular Fallacies"? Mr. Ackermann has filled an amusing book with them: let us look at a few. It is not a thaw that bursts water-pipes; it is the frost which does that, by the expansion of the ice; the thaw only lets the water out. The flood is *post*, not *propter*, the thaw.

To rest a poker on the top bar of a grate certainly gives the fire a better chance; if it were not so, housemaids would not do it. They are the conservators of a fact of observation. But Science, unable to explain the fact, denies it, just as she denied the existence of meteorites which fall from heaven. Also, the poker on the grate makes the sign of the cross, which must be lucky, for the cross was adored in pre-Christian times, in Crete and Anahuac.

Moths don't eat clothes. No; but the larva of the moth does eat clothes, and the sins of the children are visited on the parents. It is astonishing to learn that cocoa is not made from cocoanuts. I never could see how it is done, except by grinding the shell, but that is not really the humour of it. Cocoa, like the stars in the theology of

many offers of marriage as if she had been acquitted on a charge of poisoning her lover: such are the uses of advertisement. I remember the affair of the leap, which was viewed by an acquaintance of my own.

It may not be "a bad sign for a child to be born with a tooth already cut," but the Euahlayi

at midnight is said to cure fits. To a superstitious person it seems more likely to cause them. We all know now that malaria is not caused by bad air, but by mosquitoes, who live where the air is bad, in marshy ground. It may be that mad dogs are not afraid of water, but it is certain that hatters are not peculiarly subject to insanity. Whether it is a popular error to think sand-boys more freely merry than other boys, I know not, for I cannot tell what a "sand-boy" is. There really is such a thing as pigeon's milk, which surprises me more than any other discovery, except this, that in a certain stage of development "may-flies are known to anglers as duns." A dun is the reverse of a may-fly; we say "the olive dun" and so on, speaking of very small water-flies. Does the may-fly, *as a fly*, live for more than a day? How long its larva lives is a totally different question. If a may-fly lives for more than a day, perhaps it becomes a spent gnat. I cannot speak from observation, for a swallow or a trout usually gets a may-fly before he is an hour old. If it cannot rain frogs, it can rain little fishes, at all events. I once saw one come out of the water-pipe from the roof of a house in the Highlands. How did it get there if not with the rain?



ARCHIBALD, 9TH EARL OF ARGYLL, EXECUTED WITH THE "MAIDEN," AN EARLY FORM OF THE GUILLOTINE, 1684.

Reproduced from Mr. J. Willcock's "A Scots Earl in Covenanting Times" by permission of the publisher, Mr. Andrew Elliot, Edinburgh.

Setebos, "comes otherwise." It is not true that soup is a bad thing to begin dinner with (if it were, where is the good of soup?), but it is a bad thing to begin with a glass of sherry. Then where is the good of a glass of sherry? we may ask; and echo answers "Where?" Shelley liked it in negus, but nobody drinks negus now. It is odd that more beer is drunk in Germany than in England, where we look with envy and wonder on a man who takes his modest quart, and still more odd that twice as much spirits is drunk in France than in England, assisted by twenty-two times as much wine. We must exert ourselves and keep our place among the nations; at present beer is our sole distinction.

Woman has prided herself on having one more rib than man. She has exactly the same number. That a ventriloquist talks in his stomach is a mere superstition borrowed from the ancients. Persons contemplating suicide must notice that the fall through the air does not kill or injure, "it is the sudden stop." A girl jumped off Clifton Bridge, 250 ft., sat up in the mud and called for brandy. A cabman refused to take her home, so muddy was the maiden. She received as



ROWLANDSON'S PORTRAIT OF GEORGE MORLAND.

Reproduced from Sir Walter Gilbey's "George Morland" by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Adam and Charles Black. The book contains fifty beautiful reproductions in colour of Morland's works.

tribe of New South Wales take it as a proof that the child had no human father. It is unlucky, at all events, as in the case of Richard II., "an evil born with all its teeth." "That a sty on the eyelid can be cured by the lick of a dog" is clearly a muddled superstition. A hog has a sty, and, on the principle of sympathetic magic, an animal with a sty can cure a sty. Dog has been substituted for hog. I conceive nobody likes to have his face licked by a hog. As for the imagined wart-cures, the Society for Psychical Research has published good evidence for sudden cures, following the magic, apparently by dint of "suggestion," as stigmata occur in the hysterically holy. A raw potato only cures rheumatism if you have stolen the potato—an important detail omitted by Mr. Ackermann. Fogs are not, in fact, highly salubrious; at least they are accompanied by a great rise in the death-rate. Most people think that fogs are good for consumptive patients: they may be, but they are bad for the general public. A walk thrice round the Communion-table in a church



A PRINCESS OF INTRIGUE: ANNE GENEVIÈVE DE BOURBON, DUCHESSE DE LONGUEVILLE.

Reproduced from Mr. H. Noel Williams' "A Princess of Intrigue" by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Hutchinson and Co.

As for popular errors in history, as that the Earl of Argyll, executed in 1684, was a Protestant martyr, they are countless.

It was Cabot, not Columbus, who after Eric the Red and Leif the Lucky discovered America—at least, so says a book by a British author. I have actually heard an Anglican clergyman say in a sermon, "Holy writ does not inform us as to the name of the Rich Man, but the margin tells us that it was Dives." Then he gave a kind of gulp; he saw what he had done, and I inferred that his wife had written the sermon, *dives* being Latin for a person in opulent circumstances.

Mr. Ackermann is wrong about Cinderella's glass slipper. The original French is not *pan-toufle en vair*; *verre* is the word. He also quotes an article on the same stories told of various people in various ages from the *University Correspondent*. I never heard of the serial, but I wrote the article. When did the New Englanders go to New England? Lord Fountainhall, a learned Judge, writing in 1680, says in 1555-59. If so, what price the *Mayflower*? He adds that in 1680 New England is independent of the English Crown. What price George Washington?



RUDYARD KIPLING ON HIS NOBEL PRIZE VISIT TO SWEDEN.

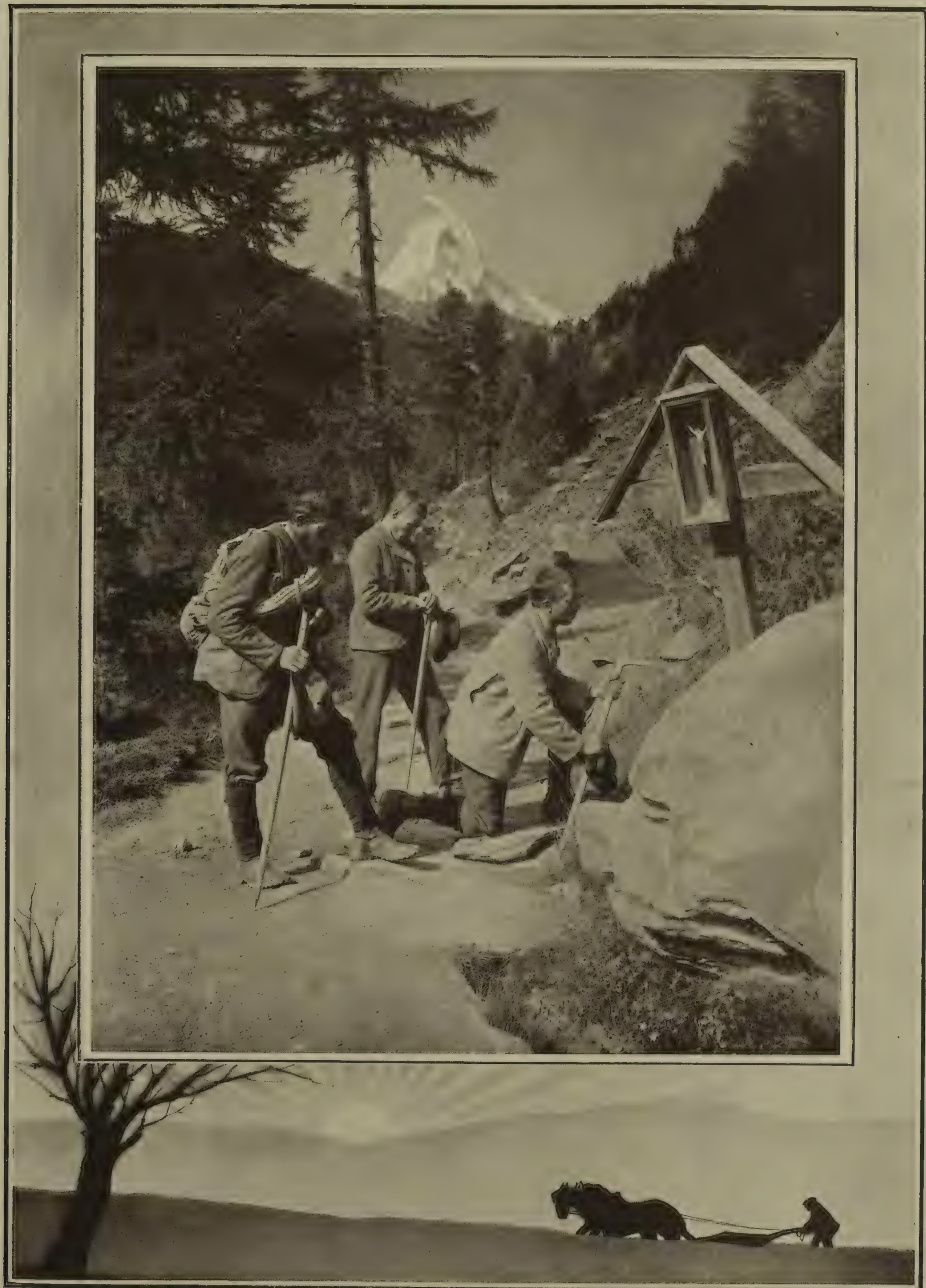
Mr. Kipling is this year's Nobel Prizeman in Literature.

Photo, Kassar.



## A PRAYER FOR SAFETY ON THE TREACHEROUS MATTERHORN.

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH BY H. G. PONTING, F.R.G.S.



### ALPINE CLIMBERS' PIETY: A PRAYER FOR SAFETY AT A WAYSIDE SHRINE.

On their way to make an ascent of the perilous Matterhorn, it is usual for climbers and their guides to stop at one of the wayside shrines to offer a prayer for safety on their expedition. The scene, which is very beautiful and touching, has been photographed by one of the most accomplished camera-artists of the present day. The spot is peculiarly well chosen, for in the background appears the flashing white peak of the mountain on which the climbers are about to adventure their lives.



## ART · MUSIC · and the · DRAMA ·



## ART NOTES.

THE days are done when Academy elections were among the thrilling transactions of their hour. We doubt if the swift-footed model-Mercury whose custom was to wait the decision of the poll and bear it in hot haste to Chelsea or St. John's Wood even takes a Tube nowadays to the comparatively indifferent artist's comparatively indifferent household. But the promotion of Mr. Clausen to full

Academic honours is another matter: it takes the mind back to the time when the letters "R.A." were a vital matter—the time when, moreover, Mr. Clausen might have been honoured, but was not. The extraordinary part of Mr. Clausen's election is that it has come to him in 1908 instead of 1898.

Mr. Clausen has so long been the mainstay of the good repute of Burlington House that it always required an acrobatic feat of the memory to bear in mind that he was not among the immortals. Between Mr. Sargent's Associateship and his promotion

only three years passed: Mr. Clausen has waited thirteen! But he is still a young man, to all intents and purposes, and his enthusiasm and understanding for what is great in painting will doubtless make themselves felt in the Academy's programme. Let us hope that his case will not be as that of many an artist of whom there were hopes before his election, and that the letters R.A. will signify *rarely active* and not *rather atrophied*.

members already

to herself? In a prominent group of a mother and child it might be expected that there would be a new sincerity, or some little amplification of the



MISS LILLAH MCCARTHY,

As Raina in "Arms and the Man," at the Savoy Theatre.

theme; but here, as everywhere, convention obscures the heart, and it would be more reasonable if these pictures were shuffled in the world's pack of canvases and not dealt out into a parcel that has so little meaning.

E. M.

## MUSIC.

THE Illuminated Symphony, presented for the second time to a wondering audience at Queen's Hall on Monday night last, must, we fear, be classed among the interesting attempts that fail. The endeavour to unite literature with music is as vain as the attempt to unite literature with art. A picture is concerned with harmonies of colour and line, and although the story that it tells may have something

to do with its popularity among the half-educated, the artist passes that story by. So it is in music. The story that a composition sets out to tell must rely to no small extent upon the musician's power of creating a broad general atmosphere, as Beethoven does in his Pastoral Symphony and Wagner does in the opening passages of "The Rhinegold" and "Walküre." No musician can set a philosophical poem to music, and in "Apollo and the Seaman" Mr. Trench has written a work full of speculative philosophy. But Mr. Trench's poem moves apace. Incidents follow one another breathlessly; the moods of Apollo and the Seaman vary almost with the verses, and music has no language to express this changing thought and action. Moreover, the use of a screen, upon which the verses of the poem are flashed, is fatal to the audience's capacity for concentrating its attention upon the music, for the appeal of words is much stronger to the average concert-goer than the appeal of notes. Only the trained musician can concern himself with questions of musical form and the fitness of the musical expression to the matter in hand when the screen is glowing with a poem that is decidedly interesting and is sometimes flashed so quickly upon the sheet that there is hardly time to read the verses before they are replaced by others. In most cases it is only when the musician has elected to elaborate some points in the poem that the eye turns from scanning the printed word and the ear takes critical account of the setting. Mr. Holbrooke's music is the work of a clever man too zealous for musical reform, Mr. Trench's poem is curiously like its setting in its ambitious undertaking and occasional accomplishment. The experiment is good because it is well that we should have these attempts, even if they do not succeed.

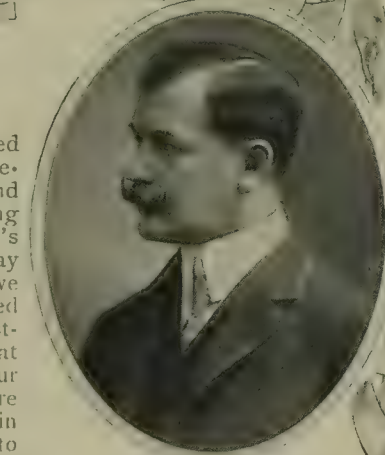


Photo. Pictorial.

FRANZ LEHAR,

Composer of "The Merry Widow" and "The Man with Three Wives."



Photo. Russell.

MR. JOSEPH HOLBROOKE,

Composer of the Music for the Illuminated Symphony.



MR. HERBERT TRENCH,

Author of the Poem, "Apollo and the Seaman," performed at the Illuminated Symphony.

The Society of Twelve, whose number fourteen, holds its fourth exhibition at Messrs. Obach's gallery in Bond Street. Mr. John's drawings and etchings, Mr. Nicholson's series of delightfully aggressive drawings of children, who it must be feared are naughty children; Mr. Muirhead Bone's rendering of the heaven of scaffolding to which his powers as a draughtsman of poles and pulleys gained him admission during the re-decoration of the British Museum Reading Room; Mr. Ricketts' studies, and Mr. Clausen's—all these are things of the highest artistic value. They have the air of excellence; and the atmosphere of Messrs. Obach's conveys very cleverly the notion that its walls are hung with masterpieces. Perhaps the mood of the drawings, too, is rather insistently one which gives assurance that they are for posterity, for whom they will be preserved in the portfolios of the wise—and of the wise only. If one attribute of the exhibition is affectation, another is such talent as makes it by far the most considerable of all yearly shows of its kind.

Woman does nothing to justify the large label of sex which she affixes to her exhibition at the Royal Institute Galleries in Piccadilly. Where among these pictures of the Woman's International Art Club may be found any quality peculiar



Photo. Dover Street Studios.

MISS ALEXANDRA CARLISLE AND MR. CYRIL MAUDE IN "THE O'GRINDLES," AT THE PLAYHOUSE.



## 1200 LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE LASSES TURN MORMONS.

THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE FAITH.



THE SPLENDID NEW MORMON TABERNACLE IN SALT LAKE CITY.



THE OLD DOMED MORMON TABERNACLE IN SALT LAKE CITY.

Mormon missionaries are at present very active in this country, and the spread of the faith has aroused a considerable agitation. Since the passing of the United States Bill against polygamy, the Mormons have not insisted on that article of the creed of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young, but they continue a vigorous work of proselytising. Not long ago the new tabernacle was opened in Salt Lake City. From January to August last year, 1200 young women were sent to Utah from the manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire, as converts to Mormonism. The conversions were due to the very effective work of Mormon missionaries in this country. The figures are given on the authority of the United States Immigration Board.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY BAILLOU.]



## THE HOUSE OF LORDS UNMASKED: A SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.



FROM THE ROBING - ROOM TO THE THRONE: THE PROGRESS OF THE KING'S PROCESSION TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The sectional view extends from the Robing-Room below the Victoria Tower of Westminster Palace to a point three-fourths along the floor of the House of Lords. At the extreme-right is the Robing-Room, to which the King proceeds on entering at the great gateway. The State Procession, preceded by the great officers of State bearing the emblems of Sovereignty, passes up the Royal Gallery, to which privileged spectators are admitted, and going through the Prince's Chamber, enters the House of Lords. The House itself is filled with Peers in their robes, the Corps Diplomatique in their brilliant uniforms, while the Judges in scarlet and ermine occupy the space around the Woolsack. In the gallery are the Peeresses. Before their Majesties' entrance, the Prince and Princess of Wales take their places to right and left of the Throne.



## SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

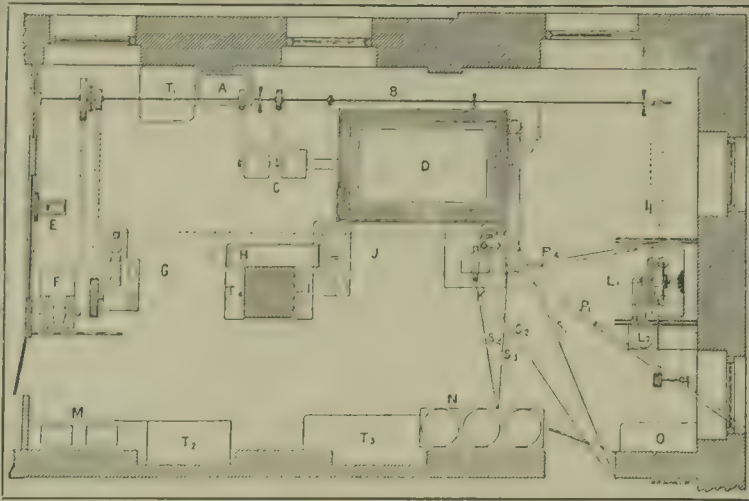


## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

## MEASURING FOOD-VALUES.

RECENTLY I discussed in our "Science" column the question of the values of foods. It was then pointed out that the real value of a food from the physiological standpoint—that of its utility in the living body—was to be measured by its digestibility. However nutritious a food might appear to be when chemically analysed, the criterion of its value ultimately appears in the answer to the inquiries, "How much of it has been absorbed?" and "How easily has it been digested?" The personal equation of the individual, we also noted, formed a very important factor in determining the value of any food. One individual can digest easily and thrive upon articles of diet utterly unsuited for his neighbour. Beyond this very practical fashion of regarding food-values, and in some ways complementary to it, lies another and physical method. Recently I gave an account of M. A. Gautier's work on "Diet and Dietetics" (Constable), an excellent manual which Dr. Rice-Oxley has translated from the French. From the pages of that work two of the accompanying Illustrations have been taken by way of introducing to notice the second mode of estimating food-values to which allusion has been made.

To understand the excellent results which the calorimeter, in the form devised and used by Professor W. O. Atwater, has given, it is necessary that we should first of all appreciate the standard, so to speak, by which its work is to be judged. It was Lavoisier, the great chemist, who first showed that the changes through which food is utilised in the body represent a process of oxidation or chemical combustion. When a food gives forth heat as the result of its union with the oxygen we inhale, the measure of its heat-production may be taken as that of its power of giving forth "energy," which last is "the power of doing work." The standard by which we measure the heat-power of a food is called the "calorie." This is the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of one gramme of water one degree Centigrade. But what



PLAN OF ATWATER'S COMPLETE APPARATUS FOR MEASURING NUTRITIVE CHANGES.

A.C. Aspiration. D. Respiratory chamber. E. Air-pumps. G. Ammoniacal refrigerator. K. Cooler of incoming air. L. Pump for circulating and measuring water. M. Dryers. N. Three air-exhausters. P<sub>1</sub>. Entrance for air. P<sub>2</sub>. Exit of air from respiratory chamber.

Plan reproduced from "Diet and Dietetics," by permission of Messrs. Constable

## MEASURING THE HEAT AND WORK OF THE HUMAN FURNACE: ATWATER'S CALORIMETER.

On this page Dr. Andrew Wilson discusses an instrument for measuring the total income and output of matter and energy in the human body. In the respiratory chamber a man may live with comfort for two or three weeks. It is equipped with a folding bed, chairs, and a fixed bicycle, which is used for measuring energy.

Photographs, except where otherwise noted, are of experiments by the Department of Agriculture, U.S.A. These are supplied by F. B. Hyde.



for a longer or shorter period. In the room are a table, chair, bed, and a fixed bicycle, this latter a means of demonstrating the amount of physical energy expended. The temperature of the chamber is constant to a degree. The air for breathing is brought into it dry, and of the same temperature as the interior, and the volume of air can be measured with exactitude. The food excretions and the air exhaled, as well as the perspiration of the subject, can all be exactly computed and analysed, and their chemical constituents separated and measured. Here we find an apparatus which enables the investigator to determine with the nearest approach that can be made to absolute certainty, the daily and hourly income and expenditure of a human body, and the extent to which this food or that is utilised in maintaining that body and its powers in a state of efficiency. For example, by comparing the increase or decrease in the carbon and nitrogen of the excretions with the amount of carbon and nitrogen known to be contained in the food given, the experimenter can calculate the gain or loss of the subject in the body-building elements and in the case of fats. So, also, the exact quantity of heat generated by the subject can be estimated, and the water given off from skin and lungs (a product of heat-production) is also carefully collected outside the chamber and measured. The fixed bicycle can register the amount of physical work performed through its use. Its work is transformed into an electric current, which in turn is converted into heat in passing through an incandescent lamp placed within the chamber.

It is impossible here to do more than indicate one great result of investigations made by means of the calorimeter. The doctrine has been proved that "the maintenance of organic life does not rob the organism of any part of its energy." The energy registered by the apparatus daily is exactly that which would have resulted if the food-stuffs consumed had been oxidised by any other process. On an average, a man produces 2727 calories in 24 hours; when we know that the machine registers 2722 calories, we can see it tells true to within a two-thousandth part.

ANDREW WILSON.



THE LABORATORY AND ATWATER'S RESPIRATORY APPARATUS.

A.A. Respiratory chamber or calorimeter. D.N. Trough for cooling the air which enters the chamber, and that which leaves it and deposits its humidity in the metal condenser plunged into N. E. Apparatus for measuring the calorimetric water proceeding from respiratory chamber. M. Observer's table where the temperatures of the chamber are written down. B. A porthole for food. G. Door of the calorimetric chamber, partly glazed. H.J. Tubes for circulation of air entering or leaving the chamber.

Photograph reproduced from Dr. Rice-Oxley's translation of Gautier's "Diet and Dietetics," by permission of Messrs. Constable

is called the "great calorie," in opposition to that just noted, is the amount of heat which will raise one kilo, or litre of water, one degree Centigrade—or, if we employ our own standard, the big calorie raises one pound of water four degrees Fahrenheit. The test of a food is applied by noting the quantity of water the temperature of which can be raised one degree by the complete burning or oxidation of a gramme (fifteen grains) of the substance.

Now this method of physical examination of foods has effected very valuable and exact results, for, all things considered, it is found that the process of combustion which occurs in our bodies liberates or produces just the amount of energy that is found in the case of oxidation external to our frames. Some interesting figures are to be found in diet-manuals regarding the values of different foods estimated by the number of calories they produce. One gramme of bacon thus gives 8.86 calories. It is rich in fat, which bulks largely in carbon. Carbon gives 8.60 calories; fat pork, 4.12; fat beef, 3.27; eggs, 1.59; white bread, 2.74; lean beef, 0.98 showing that while valuable as a body-building food, it is not an energy-producing substance; potatoes, 0.98; and milk, 0.70.

Professor Atwater has applied the principle of the calorimeter to the actual investigation of the income and output of the human body in an elaborate fashion. His "respiratory chamber" has five concentric compartments, the innermost being made of red burnished copper. A special apparatus conveys to the outside, and registers there, the exact temperature of the chamber. Into this chamber the subject passes



THE INTERIOR OF THE RESPIRATION CALORIMETER, IN WHICH A MAN MAY LIVE FOR THREE WEEKS.



APPARATUS FOR SEPARATING THE RESPIRATION PRODUCTS FROM THE GENERAL VENTILATING CURRENT.



# STRANGE WAYS OF MAKING MUSIC: THE INSTRUMENTS OF MANY LANDS.



1. THE BIG DRUM OF THE NEGROES.
2. NEGRO CYMBALS.
3. THE GREAT HORIZONTAL GUITAR OF THE CAMBODIANS.

4. SHAN MUSICIAN.
5. MOROCCAN MUSICIANS.
6. THE PLAYER OF THE KORA IN TIMBUCTOO.

7. THE SHAN DULCIMER.
8. THE LITTLE FLUTE OF THE TUAREG.
9. A YOUNG CHINESE FLAUTIST.
10. THE ANNAMESE GUITAR.

Of these curious instruments the great guitar of the Cambodians and the Chinese and Tuareg flute approach most nearly to the instruments of Western nations. The peculiarity of the Cambodian guitar is its large number of bridges. The instruments were exhibited at the French Colonial Exhibition.



# WHAT COUNTRY HAS THE FAIREST WOMEN? IRELAND'S ANSWER.

TYPES OF THE WORLD'S BEAUTY.—No. VI.



TYPES OF ERIN'S FAIR DAUGHTERS.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER.



## BEAUTIFUL WOMEN WHO INSPIRED GREAT PAINTERS.



1. THE INSPIRATION OF MICHELANGELO: VITTORIA COLONNA.

4. THE INSPIRATION OF ROMNEY: LADY HAMILTON.  
7. THE INSPIRATION OF BOUCHER: MME. DE POMPADOUR.

2. THE INSPIRATION OF PRUDHON: Mlle. MAYER.

5. THE INSPIRATION OF GREUZE: Mlle. BABUTI,  
"LA PHILOSOPHE ENDORMIE."

8. THE INSPIRATION OF GOYA: THE DUCHESS OF ALBA.

3. THE INSPIRATION OF LA TOUR: Mlle. FEL.

6. THE INSPIRATION OF RAPHAEL: LA FORNARINA.

9. ONE OF THE INSPIRATIONS OF LAWRENCE:  
MRS. SIDDONS.

It was rather as a friend than as a model that Vittoria Colonna inspired Michelangelo, and their attachment was of the most exalted kind. La Fornarina inspired Raphael with a more earthly passion. Mlle. Fel, La Tour's favourite model, was an opera singer, famous for her beautiful eyes. Prudhon, after several years of unhappy married life, found his ideal in his pupil, Mlle. Mayer. Greuze, who made a marriage of convenience with Mlle. Babuti, fell in love with her, although she repaid his worship ill. Boucher found his Muse in Mme. de Pompadour, Goya in the Duchess of Alba, Romney in Emma Lyon, Nelson's Lady Hamilton; and Mrs. Siddons was only one of Lawrence's many inspirations. The portrait here reproduced is, however, by Reynolds, and is a portion of his "Tragic Muse."



# LITERATURE

THE author of yet another of the many literary commentaries of our day—"George Meredith," by M. Sturge Henderson (Methuen)—gives to the public a kind of meditation—thoughtful, self-helpful, and valuable as the exercise of an able mind, rendering account to itself of the aim and art of the work of a master. The reader is admitted to overhear, and he listens willingly. But the author (whom we probably may call Miss Henderson) now and then relates the story of one of Mr. Meredith's books, and this must be for the reader's behoof, and not for the author's contemplation. Is there any one, assiduous enough reader of Meredith to work his way through all the novels and all the poems, who yet needs the help of such a book? We may ask the question, without any slur upon the author's judgment and interpretation. For, as the brief analysis of the several books is sometimes keen, the general estimate is serious—

How bridge the gulf between these ruts of mire [the "mud" of the "problem novels from the rear"] and the "shining tablelands" afar, except in the work of a novelist who unites the poet's vision with sturdy sense of social and political growth, who takes humanity with "the stem, the thorns, the roots, and the fat bedding of roses"?

Its anonymity is not the only reason why "Memories and Music" (Elkin Mathews) should arouse and hold the interest of everyone who values human documents. The book contains a series of unposted letters "to a fair unknown," whom the writer used to see at Covent Garden during one memorable season. His interest in the lady deepened to devotion as the summer passed, and through her



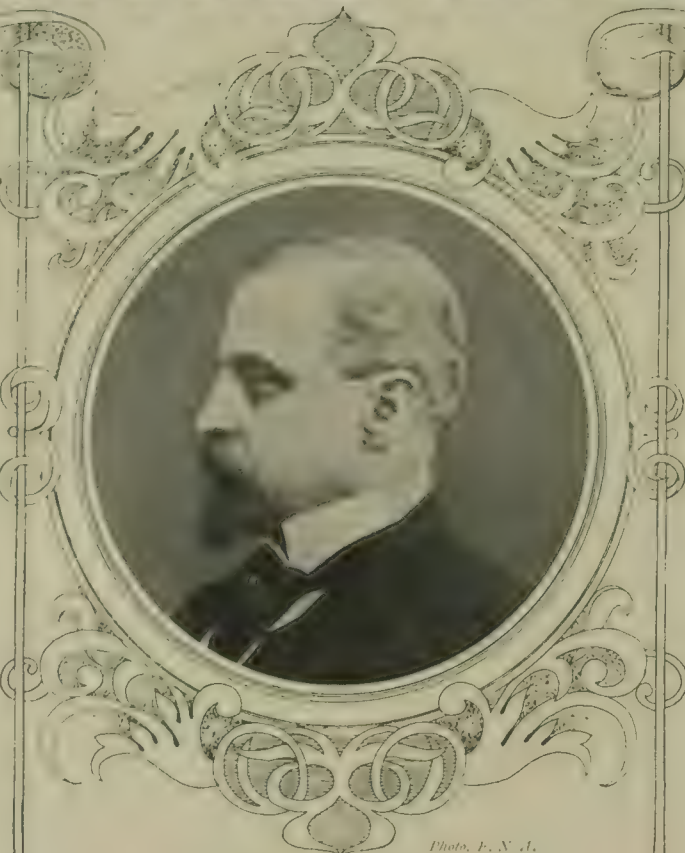
Photo, Elliott and Fry.

MR. EDEN PHILLPOTTS.

Whose new novel, "The Mother," is being published by Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Co.

silent personality he found new meanings in the music and in life. Nearly every letter was written after he had returned from hearing some great opera, and he discusses the work with the woman who was at that time his life, although he did not even know her name. He weaves a charming philosophy around the music and his own emotions, and attains happy effects of contrast by the interludes, during which he escaped from the town to the country, and exchanged the ordered harmonies of Covent Garden for the wilder and sweeter notes of the wood. He writes always with knowledge of music and of human nature. As a record of a moment in the history of a soul, the book strikes a new note. That it was only a moment one guesses from the ending, the ending also of "Pagliacci."—*La commedia è finita.*

"It was the Road which caused the trouble. It usually is the road. That and a reigning Prince, who was declared by his uncle secretly to have sold his country to the British, and a half-crazed priest from out beyond the borders of Afghanistan, who sat on a slab of stone by the riverside and preached a *djihad*." With which promising passage Mr. A. E. W. Mason, who has not visited India lately for nothing, opens "The Broken Road" (Smith, Elder). As a matter of fact it was *not* the Road, but the English upbringing of the Prince's son that brought about the warfare with which the story culminates, a generation later than the siege in the first chapter. Shere Ali was sent home to Eton and Oxford, where he was allowed to forget that East and West cannot mix, and to meet with a white woman who was kind to him. He returned to Northern India, and lo! there was the great gulf fixed. Mr. Mason works this situation brilliantly. Shere Ali's bosom friend in England was young Linforth, destined, as his father had been before him, to devote himself to the Road—the military road planned to traverse Chiltistan



Photo, F. N. A.

HENRYK SIENKIEWICZ.

The Author of "Quo Vadis," who has issued an appeal to British intelligence on behalf of the Poles threatened by the Expropriation Bill.

to the Hindu Kush, and make the borderland secure. Linforth won the D.S.O. by an exploit similar to the action of Manners, Smith and Taylor in the Gilgit expedition, and he fought beside Manders V.C., in whom we recognise another gallant gentleman. Mr. Mason has gone boldly to frontier history for his fighting men, and he could not have done better. The use of one of the saddest of Mutiny tragedies is less commendable. The circumstances (garbled here) of a white woman's abduction and life in Mecca are, to our mind, out of place in fiction, at least until those directly concerned in them have passed away. But for the rest of "The Broken Road," and for its dramatic interest, we have nothing but the highest praise. It is a masterly story.

Not very long ago Sir Clements Markham gave us a study on Richard III., which we briefly noticed at the time. Now he favours us with what he modestly calls "an appreciation attempted" by him of another English King. In the previous book he endeavoured to reverse the general verdict of historians and the public on one generally considered to be a usurper and a very wicked murderer. In the present volume, "King Edward VI." (Smith, Elder), on the contrary, he may fairly reckon on a large amount of agreement. For he regards the royal youth so prematurely cut off as a prodigy of goodness and wisdom, who would

have done much for the happiness of his people if he had lived to reign many years over them; and this, no doubt, is a very favourite view. There are, however, critics who will challenge that verdict no less than the other; and even among those disposed to accept it to some extent, there will be, we suspect, a feeling that Sir Clements has rather overdone the matter. Chapter XIII. is headed: "King Edward as a Statesman." The younger Pitt was a statesman at twenty-two, and Edward died in his sixteenth year. That he was wonderfully precocious in many things there is no doubt. He argued learnedly against Jerome Cardan "as to the cause and course of comets"; and, of course, his extraordinary accomplishments and good qualities have lost nothing at the hands of reporters. Sir Clements Markham, not unnaturally, feels a peculiar interest in him as the King who "dispatched the first Arctic expedition." That he was aware of, and intended to remedy "the evil consequences of dishonest government by his predecessors and the Council" may also be a truth; and no one will deny that "his reign is memorable for the establishment of the Church of England," and so forth. But surely this glorified schoolboy was not exactly a statesman, otherwise what are we to think of his acquiescence, even when he felt the hand of Death upon him, in Northumberland's outrageous scheme to alter the succession? But, apparently, Sir Clements approves the plan himself, for he has a high opinion of Dudley generally, and utters not a word of censure about this, though the Duke knew that Edward's letters patent to alter the succession "would not be valid until they were



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

MR. MARRIOTT WATSON.

Whose "Poppy Show," has just been published by Messrs. Methuen.

ratified by an Act of Parliament." Surely this was going rather far. The book is illustrated by well-engraved portraits of Edward VI., Catherine Parr, Jane Seymour, Somerset, and other leading characters.

Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts is among the leading American naturalists, and in his latest book, "The Haunters of the Silences" (Duckworth), he will not disappoint his many admirers. He knows the wilderness of New Brunswick intimately, and responds with a deep and genuine sympathy to the wild life that flourishes there. To be sure, his animal psychology may be all wrong, but if it is, nobody can correct him, because exact knowledge of the working of the brain of bird and beast is beyond our grasp, and we must needs be content with reading the meaning of their actions in the light of our own imagination. If that imagination should be restrained by study and observation, as it is in the volume before us, there is no occasion to be ashamed of the result. In the long run, the books of this kind, though they do not escape the criticism of the naturalist, who regards imagination as the eighth deadly sin, do a great deal to strengthen the bond of sympathy that exists between men and beasts, a sympathy that must lead in days to come to the substitution of the field-glass for the gun. The volume is illustrated by Charles Livingstone Bull, whose pictures are so very popular in America. They offer few points for criticism, but the artist seems to have gone astray in his coloured picture of wild ducks dropping into water (page 121). The reviewer has pursued wild duck for many years, but he has never seen them drop into water in the fashion depicted here. They come down tail foremost, while the artist suggests that they reverse this procedure. Surely, too, Mr. Roberts himself is at fault in his story, "The Last Barrier," when he says that a salmon smolt going down to the sea for the first time comes up after three months as a grilse weighing five pounds.



Photo, Downey.

MRS. ARCHIBALD MACKIRDY (OLIVE CHRISTIAN MALVERY)

Whose "The Speculator" has been published by Mr. T. Werner Laurie.



## GLIMPSES OF RECENT EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.



THE FIRE-ESCAPES THAT WERE NOT USED, AND THE NARROW STAGE ENTRANCE.



THE EAST SIDE OF THE BUILDING AND UNUSED FIRE-ESCAPES.

### A FIRE WHERE 150 PEOPLE LOST THEIR LIVES: THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER AT BOYERTOWN, NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

On January 13, during a cinematograph performance organised for the St. John's Lutheran Sunday School at Boyertown, the apparatus caught fire and the opera-house was burnt down. The audience, which numbered about 700 persons, mostly children and young people, was seized with panic. Many were crushed to death and others were burned. In all, 150 lives were lost and 90 people were injured. Outside the building were iron fire-escapes which no one thought of using. The theatre was on the second floor.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.]

Mr. Lloyd-George.



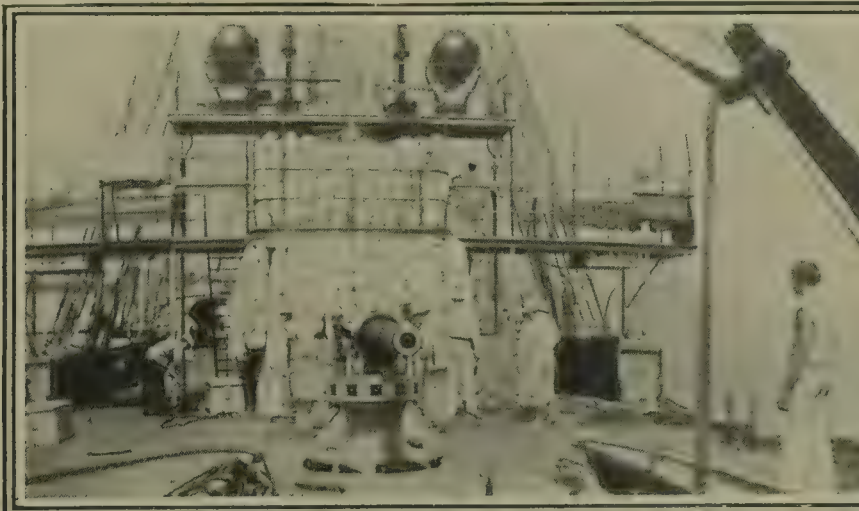
### CARDIFF PRESENTS THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE, MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

On January 24 Mr. Lloyd-George received the freedom of Cardiff at a meeting of the Council. The Lord Mayor, who presided, said that the honour was conferred upon Mr. Lloyd-George not for political reasons, but because he was a son of Wales, and the city considered it to be its duty to recognise one of Wales's chief sons. The city also desired to honour itself. Mr. Lloyd-George's burgess ticket was enclosed in a magnificent silver casket.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY THE WORLD'S GRAPHIC PRESS.]



### THE WORST LOG-JAM EVER KNOWN: A CONGESTION OF TIMBER TRAFFIC.

Timber is conveyed down the American rivers in huge rafts, and when the traffic is heavy great "jams," as they are called, often occur at the bend. The photograph shows the worst jam that has ever taken place. 4,000,000 feet of timber was crushed together on the Connecticut River.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."]

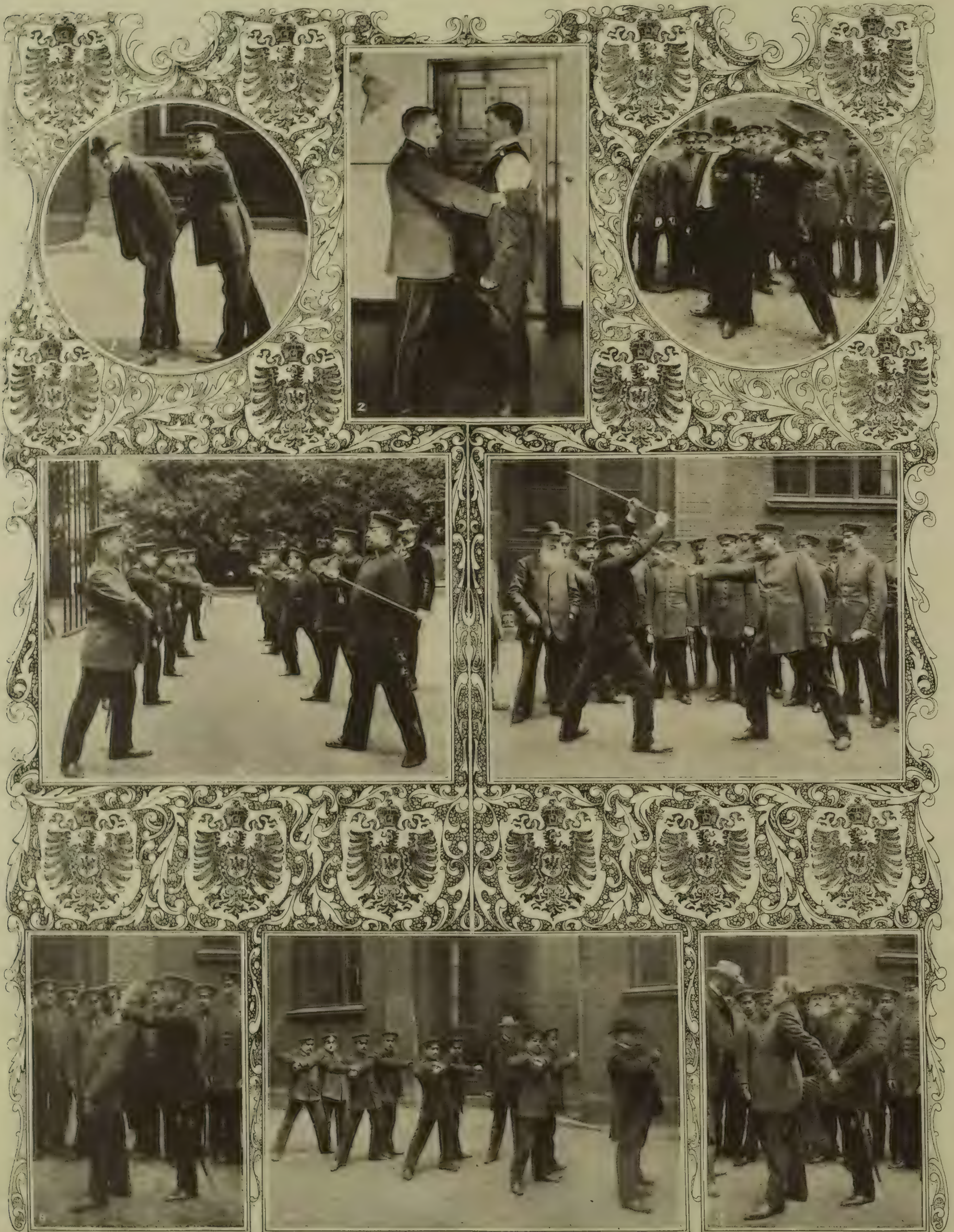


### HOW A UNITED STATES WAR-SHIP IS CLEARED FOR ACTION.

The photograph is of the "Denver." All the obstructions on the deck are being cleared away, the bulwarks have been taken down, and the turret and upper works are padded with sandbags in order to protect the machinery. The photograph was taken in the Philippines, where the "Denver" was on foreign service.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."]



# THE GERMAN POLICE AND THEIR WAY WITH THE REFRACTORY: A SCHOOL OF JU-JITSU.



1. THE POLICE GRIP FOR SEIZING REFRACTORY PERSONS.
2. TURNING DOWN THE COAT IN ORDER TO RENDER AN ASSAILANT HELPLESS.
3. DEFENCE AGAINST ATTACK: A BLOW ON THE LARYNX DELIVERED IN THE JU-JITSU WAY.

4. METHOD OF DISARMING: HOW TO HOLD A SWORD IN ORDER TO PARRY.
5. METHOD OF USING A SWORD AGAINST A KNOTTY STICK.
6. BRINGING BACK A RUNAWAY: SEIZING THE THROAT ON THE JU-JITSU METHOD.

7. HOW TO CARRY OFF A STRUGGLING PRISONER: A JU-JITSU GRIP.
8. BRINGING BACK A RUNAWAY: A JU-JITSU METHOD OF HOLDING THE PRISONER.

The German police, who have lately distinguished themselves with their swords against a mob of franchise demonstrators, have other methods at their command. They are regularly trained in ju-jitsu methods of seizing and overpowering refractory persons. There is a school for these exercises in the Police Department in Berlin.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY HALFTONES.]



**IMPORTANT TO ALL !!!****'The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the World.'****'Duty is the demand of the passing hour.'**—Goethe.Then **'Do that liest nearest thee, thy second duty will already have become clearer.'**—Carlyle.**CIVILISATION OF THE WORLD.****THE COMMAND OF THE SEA AND BRITISH POLICY.****BRITAIN MUST EITHER LEAD THE WORLD, OR MUST UTTERLY PERISH AND DECAY AS A NATION.****THE COMMAND OF THE SEA AND BRITISH POLICY.**

'An island,' he pointed out, 'required for its perfect defence the command of the sea. One of the consequences of the command of the sea was that the coasts of the world were peculiarly under the influence of the nation that held it. But though, the power given by the command of the sea was so great, it was conditioned by a moral law. The world would not tolerate long any great power of influence that was not exercised for the general good. The British Empire could subsist only so long as it was a useful agent for the general benefit of humanity. That hitherto she had obeyed this law we might fairly claim. She had used her almost undisputed monopoly of the ocean to introduce law and civilisation all over the globe. She had destroyed piracy and the slave trade, and had opened to the trade of all nations every port on the globe except those that belonged to the Continental Powers. But all this led to the conclusion that Britain must either lead the world, or must utterly perish and decay as a nation.'

SPENCER WILKINSON'S Address at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTE.—*Spectator*.

'In life's play the player of the other side is hidden from us. We know that his play is always fair, just, and patient, but we also know to our cost that he never overlooks a mistake.'—HUXLEY.



Read Pamphlet given with each bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

**WAR!!**

Oh, world! Oh, men! what are ye, and our best designs, That we must work by crime to punish crime, And slay as if death had but this one gate?—BYRON.

**THE COST OF WAR.**

'Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman, and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house on every hillside and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town and endow it, a college in every State, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference; and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven.'—RICHARD.

**WHAT IS TEN THOUSAND TIMES MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR?**

'I WILL TELL YOU WHAT IS TEN TIMES and TEN THOUSAND TIMES MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR—OUTRAGED NATURE. SHE KILLS AND KILLS, and is NEVER TIRED OF KILLING TILL SHE HAS TAUGHT MAN THE TERRIBLE LESSON HE IS SO SLOW TO LEARN, THAT NATURE IS ONLY CONQUERED BY OBEYING HER. . . . Man has his courtesies of war, he spares the woman and the child; but Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man, with the musket or the pickaxe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of PREVENTABLE SUFFERING—the mass of PREVENTABLE AGONY of MIND and BODY which exists in England!—KINGSLEY.

**CONQUEST!! EMPIRE!!! THE GREATEST OF ALL EARTHLY POSSESSIONS.**

'HEALTH is the GREATEST of ALL POSSESSIONS: and 'tis a maxim with me that a HALE COBBLER is a BETTER MAN than a SICK KING.'—Buckstaff.

**WHAT HIGHER AIM CAN MAN ATTAIN THAN CONQUEST OVER HUMAN PAIN?****ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'**

Is Health-Giving, Purifying, Soothing, Cooling, Refreshing, and Invigorating, and will be found a Natural, Simple, and Effective Remedy for

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Gouty and Rheumatic Poisons, Boils, Sleeplessness, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds

**MORAL FOR ALL—**

'I need not be missed if another succeed me,  
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.

He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,  
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The effect of Eno's 'Fruit Salt' on a Disordered, Sleepless, or Feverish Condition is simply Marvellous. It is, in fact, Nature's Own Remedy, and an Unsurpassed One.

**CAUTION.**—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S PATENT.



## LADIES' PAGE.

THE great meeting in Queen's Hall of women who are followers of the Liberal party, called by the Executive Committee of the Women's Liberal Federation, to demand the suffrage for women from the present Government, is one of the most interesting of recent events in that question. The history of the relation of the Federation to the women's suffrage movement is curious. I attended the meeting at which the Federation was founded, when Mrs. Gladstone was there to bless the new departure at her husband's messenger. One of the few ladies allowed to speak (nearly all the orators were M.P.s) explained that the new Federation was designed to help the Liberal party, and not "to advance 'fads' like women's suffrage." Not long had elapsed, however, before that question split the Federation up into sections; and ultimately, the Suffragists in it so far gained the day that it was decided not to send the official organisers down to assist in any election in which the Liberal candidate was unwilling to pledge himself to vote for giving the Parliamentary franchise to women. This did not, however, commit, or even advise, the members of the various local branches of the Federation to refuse to work for anti-suffrage candidates; and, as a fact, the women in the branches of the Federation have hardly ever refused to work their hardest to return to Parliament a party candidate who opposed representation for women.

It is doubtless such conduct on the part of Liberal women that is in the minds of Liberal leaders when they declare, as Mr. Haldane and Mr. Herbert Gladstone have done recently, that women themselves do not want the vote. The Liberal leaders surely mean that they decline (and very reasonably and justly decline) to believe in the seriousness of women who pass resolutions asking for the vote, and yet then go to work with their utmost energy and enthusiasm to get into Parliament men who state that they will, if returned, vote against giving the suffrage to women! This practice on the part of Liberal Federation women has made friends lukewarm and opponents callous. Not one, but several, members of the House of Commons have from time to time said to me privately—"Well, you know I have always been in favour of women's suffrage, but women do not want it. How can you say that they do while the women of the Liberal Federation have been working just as hard and enthusiastically to get in So-and-So, who has always voted and spoken against you, as they ever have done for me?" To such an observation, what sensible, what effective, reply can be made? Public meetings and resolutions are all very well in their way, but there is nothing that will affect the party leaders like a "general strike" of their hitherto devoted and meekly patient band of women election workers.

At the end of the sales there are really remarkable bargains to be obtained, always providing that soiled and tumbled articles, or else goods that are almost out of fashion, are to be classed as true bargains at any



A SIMPLE EVENING FROCK.

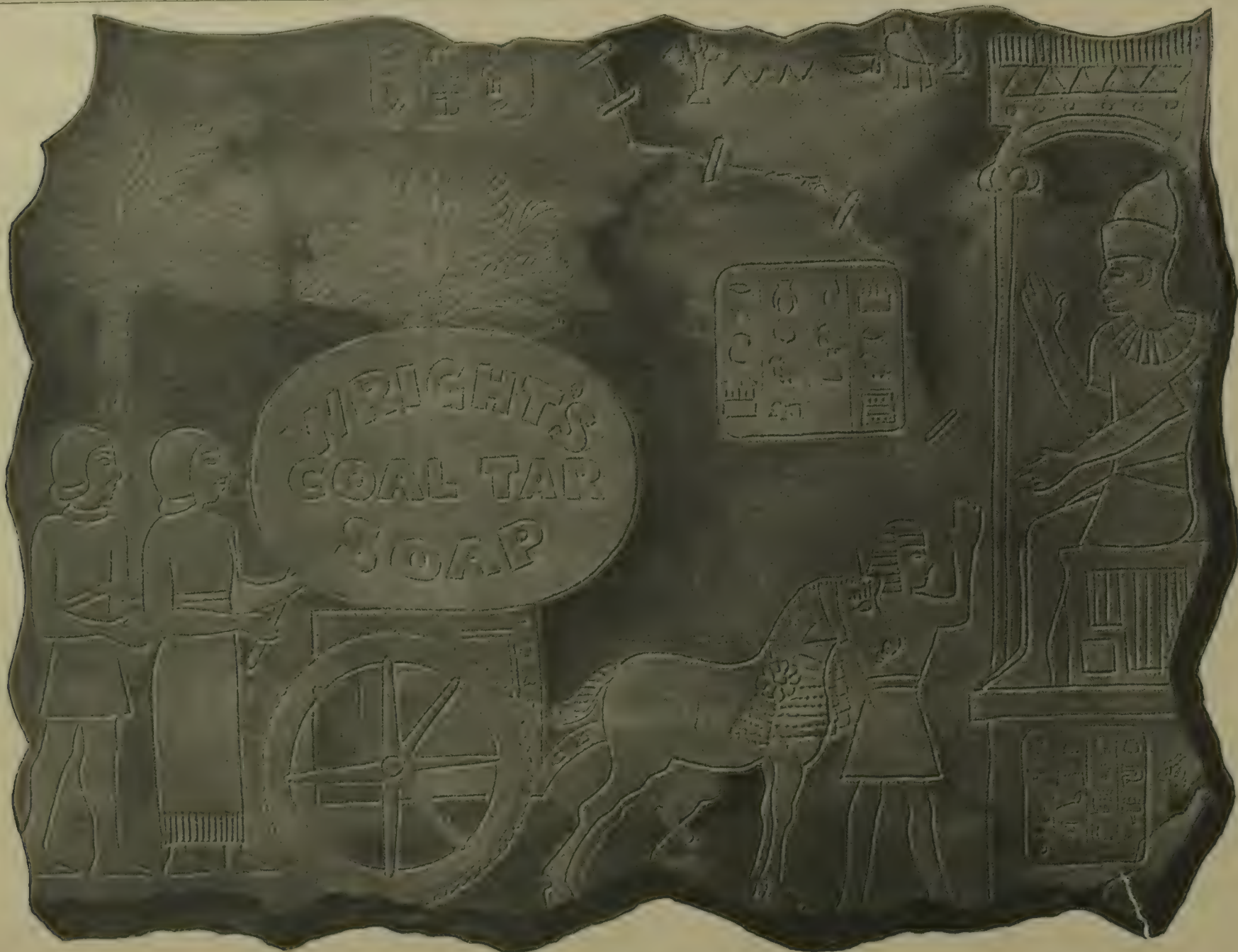
White net, placed over glacé silk, is finished with quillings of the material and chiffon roses. Round the bust are two lines of narrow velvet, the colour matching with the roses.

price. Well, the services of the dry-cleaner and of a clever dressmaker can often bring such articles up to date at comparatively small expense, and it is a distinct help to dressing well if a woman is bright and observant enough to be able to buy wisely at sale time. But this blessing of bargain-buying is closed to a very large number of precisely the women who would be most suitably clad in "bargains"—I mean the middle-aged matrons, who need costly materials and elaboration of construction, such as high-class ready-made and model gowns supply—by one detail: to wit, that the makers of costumes will not allow the ideal customer of their theories, who shall be what they call "stock size," to exceed certain limited dimensions. The well-grown young woman of this generation and the "full-blown rose" of modern matronhood are practically cut off from sale bargains, and from purchasing ready-made gowns and mantles at any time, too, by this stubborn resolution of the makers to cater only for ladies with slim shoulders, small busts, and respectable twenty-five-inch waists. The measures were all right, I daresay, in the Victorian era, but both maidens and matrons of this century, with their outdoor exercise and their unabashed good appetites, are visibly and notoriously much larger, on the average, than their immediate predecessors. Why does not some enterprising manufacturer or great draper "rise to the occasion" and make a large "stock size" for the modern woman?

Court gowns, which are now being built for the first Court, still show very strongly the Empire influence, the high back, whence the pleats of the train take a graceful sweep, being considered particularly suitable for the rich fabrics employed. The transparent trains are discarded, but diaphanous fabrics over a firm foundation are much in evidence. The early Court and several weddings have brought many people to smoky London already, and several good gowns were on show at my favourite Bond Street house when I looked in last week. Riviera gowns, too, were not all dispatched, and so, though it is early to predict spring fashions, it was already clear that draped skirts, together with cut-away coats, will be prominent in the coming styles. Quite new—new just at present, though, in fact, merely revivals from the "seventies"—are "polonaises." "What is that?" cries Miss-in-her-teens. Well, I will describe one I saw in Bond Street in reply. There was a deep band of dark blue velvet, simulating an underskirt, set on the silk foundation. Above was a Princess-cut garment of Nattier blue cashmere, cut to come about the ankle, but draped up on the left side of the waist in pleats to lift that side higher; yoke and undersleeves were of lace, and gold tassels to silk ties came at the neck and elbows.

King Edward has been graciously pleased to grant Messrs. Scrubb and Co. a royal warrant appointing them manufacturers to his Majesty of their special product, "Scrubb's Fluid Ammonia." This is a great distinction for this excellent cleansing fluid, as special articles are very rarely so honoured; but it is well deserved by the hygienic and beneficial qualities of Scrubb's Ammonia, both in the bath-room and the household.

FILOMENA.



AN INTERESTING DISCOVERY. WHEN WAS WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP FIRST INTRODUCED?



# CARRON FIRE GRATES



PEOPLE of discriminating taste invariably select CARRON Firegrates, as they give the home an artistic and stylish appearance, so truly typical of good taste and refinement. For beautiful finish and fine workmanship they are without a peer in their class.

Sold by all Ironmongers and Hardware Merchants, and on view at the Company's Showrooms.

Write for No. 54 Firegrate Catalogue and address of nearest Merchant stocking Carron Manufactures.

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ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE. (PATENTED)

Can be instantly raised, lowered, revolved, or tilted either way. Extends over bed, couch, or chair without touching it. An ideal Table for reading or taking meals in bed with ease and comfort. Change of position is effected simply by pressing the patent push button at the top of standard. The height of Table can be adjusted at any point from 29 ins. to 46 ins. from floor. The Top is 27 ins. long by 18 ins. wide. It cannot swing round or over-balance. Instantly adjustable to various convenient uses, such as Reading Stand, Writing Table, Bed Rest, Sewing or Work Table, Music Stand, Easel, Card Table, &c.

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No form of bathing accomplishes such perfect cleanliness as the combined **HOT-AIR AND VAPOUR BATH**. It not only cleanses the outer surface of the skin, but opens the pores and eliminates impure matters from the system. It stimulates a healthful flow of—life's principle—the blood, clears the skin, recuperates the body, quiets the nerves, rests the tired, and creates that delightful feeling of invigorated health and strength. Physicians recommend it for the prevention and cure of Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Skin Diseases, &c. Dr. Gordon Stables says "Foot's" is

**THE BEST CABINET.**

It possesses every desirable feature of efficiency, and has several exclusive advantages, including Improved Outside Heat and Vapour Generator, Adjustable Seat, and Heat Regulator. The Bather is not fastened to the Cabinet, Exit is Easy and Immediate. No Assistant required.

It can be used in any room, and folds into a small compact space. **Prices from 35s.**

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# Compare

Oxo with any so-called fluid beef or beef tea.

Note its delicious full beef flavour. Note how it invigorates. Note its price.

In the manufacture of Oxo there is no cutting down the rich beef ingredients to increase the profit; no addition of adulterants to cheapen the cost price.

The makers have their own farms and cattle.



Bear in mind OXO is made by the Liebig Company, the largest and oldest British Firm engaged in making pure concentrated beef foods; the firm that first introduced concentrated beef foods into the world.



## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE particulars and conditions of the Two Thousand Miles International Touring-Car Trial are now known to the public. It would appear that the basis of the trial will be time lost in minutes, fractions of minutes counting as full minutes except on the timed hills and in the race at Brooklands. The latter feature, which is following the lines of the last French Coupe des Voiturettes, will invest the final stages of the trial at Weybridge with a vast amount of interest. For this race the cars will be started in classes and individually in accordance with their respective time records on their arrival at Brooklands, plus the number of minutes corresponding to the number of gallons of fuel taken on board for the purpose of this race. In this way, the first car in each class past the post at Brooklands will be the winner of that class straightaway. The winners will, therefore, be known at once, and there will be no weary waiting for turgidly complicated reports.

The famous Scottish Reliability Trials, which have been so admirably and so successfully conducted in the past, will, as my readers know, form part—I hope the first part—of the International Touring-Car Trial, and the timed hill-climbs will, I presume, occur in that section of the tour. In the face of the late pronouncements with regard to hill-climbs, and the umbrage thereby given to many provincial clubs, it is difficult to see just how the Club committee can reconcile its conscience to the inclusion of these hill-climbs in the course of their tour. The Scottish Automobile Club would assuredly refuse to omit them from the programme of the Reliability Trials, for they are in no way objected to by the authorities or local people. Indeed, the inhabitants of the various districts regard the hill-climb days as a public holiday.

The weather to which the unfortunate so-journers in and about the Metropolis, at least, have been subjected of late has acquainted many of them who are motorists with the bewilderments and subtleties of side-slip. Such



LIEUTENANT DAVIES AND HIS STAFF WITH A CLASS OF CHAUFFEURS, INSTRUCTING MEN IN THE WORKING PARTS OF A MOTOR.

has been the condition of the suburban roads in some parts, particularly those surfaced with tarred granite

or similar material, that even steel studs have not been found proof against the side-slip. But evil and fearsome as is the back-wheel skid, it is a mere bagatelle to a decided front-wheel skid, which is certain to occur at times—and at the most inopportune times—with heavy cars having smooth front-wheel covers. There is more than an element of danger in smooth steering tyres on greasy roads, and for the winter season at least car-owners should fit cross-grooved Dunlops to their front wheels. If special winter tyres are not possible, one would imagine the Parsons non-skid people could supply light Parsons for the smooth steering-wheel covers.

It will not be denied that our friends on the other side of the Channel are keenly aware as to which side their bread is buttered, and in view of the fact that competitions for voiturettes are to be held very frequently in France this year, it is to be hoped that competition-promoting clubs on this side of the Channel will not fail to afford this class of car every opportunity of advertisement. Voiturettes have been neglected here since the trials at Hereford, some three years since, when it was admitted that the small-car trade received thereby a most considerable fillip.

Flight on heavier-than-air machines must always be held to be the direct outcome of automobilism. Had automobile engineers not proved successful in again and again reducing the weight of the internal combustion used on motor-cars until, as in that miracle

of lightness and power combined, the Antoinette engine, the weight of the motor has been reduced to 1·8 lb. per horse-power, the heavier-than-air aeroplane, such as successfully manipulated by Henry Farman, would not stand to-day within the regions of the possible. M. Levavasseur, the maker of the Antoinette engine, can to-day turn out a 100-h.p. motor of twenty cylinders, which can be carried on a man's shoulder.



TURNING BLUEJACKETS INTO CHAUFFEURS; TRAINING FOR MEN WHO ARE LEAVING THE SERVICE.

At Portsmouth there is a Navy Employment Agency, of which the Prince of Wales is patron. Its object is to train men who are leaving the service in employments which may be useful to them as civilians. There is a school of motoring, where the men are instructed in the duties of chauffeurs. The men in the cars are fully qualified.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SILK.



## The Allenburys' Foods.

MOTHER AND CHILD.  
*Baby, 6½ months of age. Fed from birth on the Allenburys' Foods.*

### A Good Start in Life.

Mothers should early realize how essential good health is for the success of their child in after life. A badly nourished baby generally means an undersized child, wanting in stamina and vigour. If unable to nurse your baby, you must give the substitute that most closely resembles human milk. No farinaceous or starchy food or unmodified cow's milk is permissible to a child under 6 or 7 months of age. The "Allenburys' Milk Foods are so prepared as to remove the difference between cow's milk and human milk, and they are as easy of digestion as the natural food of the child.

The "Allenburys' Foods are alike suitable for the delicate and robust, and when used as directed, form the best means of rearing a child by hand. The No. 1 Milk Food may be given alternately with the mother's milk without fear of upsetting the child or causing digestive disturbance. The dreaded process of weaning is thus made easy and comfortable both to the mother and child.

## The Allenburys' Foods.

Milk Food No. 1. From birth to 3 months.	Milk Food No. 2. From 3 to 6 months.	Malted Food No. 3. From 6 months and upwards.
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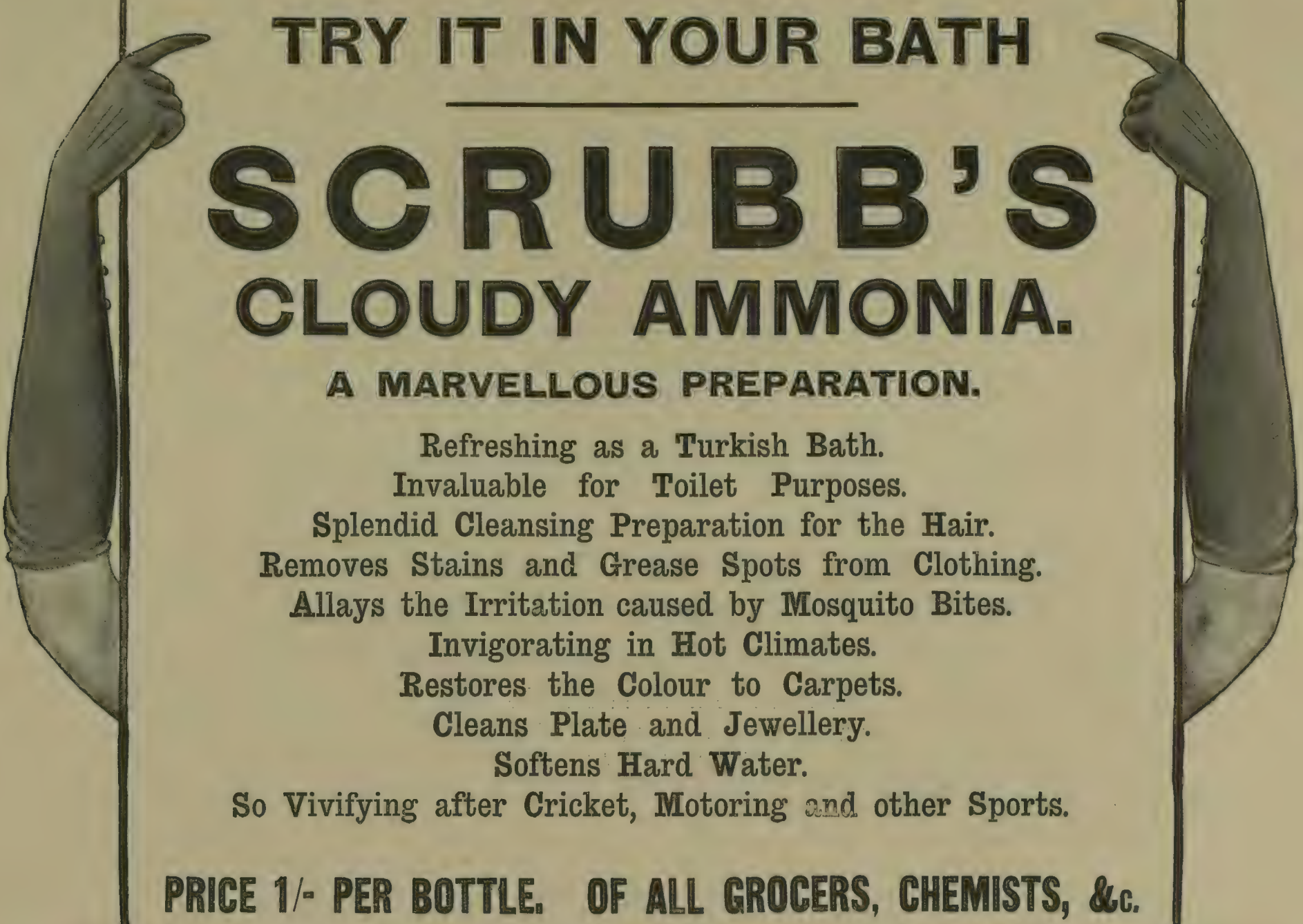
to the fact that Plantol Soap contains no Animal fat? It is manufactured from the products of Fruit and Flowers—Nature's SWEETEST and GENTLEST Oils.

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Refreshing as a Turkish Bath.

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.

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Restores the Colour to Carpets.

Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

Softens Hard Water.

So Vivifying after Cricket, Motoring and other Sports.

PRICE 1/- PER BOTTLE. OF ALL GROCERS, CHEMISTS, &c.



# Bell's THREE NUNS Tobacco

"Let the soldier boast of the mighty host,  
Of the pride and pomp of battle,  
Of the war-steed's bound and the clarion's  
sound,  
And the cannon's thund'ring rattle;  
Yet there's more delight with a friend at  
night  
And a pipe of "Three Nuns" also,  
Than in balls and bombs and fifes and  
drums,  
And military show."

*"King's Head" is  
similar but stronger.*

*Mixtures of peculiar cut and excellence, cool  
smoking, and of a pleasant, fascinating flavour.*

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

In 1-oz. packets, 2-oz. and 4-oz. tins at 6d. per oz.

*Free sample sent to all who write (men-  
tioning this paper) to Stephen Mitchell  
and Son, St. Andrews Sq., Glasgow.*



## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has returned to Lambeth Palace after his brief winter holiday on the Continent, and presided last week over the meeting of the Bishops. Dr. Davidson has also been taking an active personal interest since his return, in the memorial to the late Bishop of St. Andrews at St. Peter's, Eaton Square.

The congregation of St. Stephen's, Upton Park, have taken leave of Dr. Powell, their much-esteemed vicar, who has been appointed Bishop of Mashonaland. Among the speakers were Dr. Gaul, late Bishop of the diocese, Bishop Montgomery, and Canon Lake, of Chelmsford. A gold cross was presented to Dr. Powell on behalf of the clergy of the district. Collections are to be made in all churches within the rural deaneries of Barking and West Ham annually, to provide him with one clergyman for a period of five years.

The Bishop of Chichester has been saying that in his new home he will miss the electric light with which he has worked for twenty-five years. As he does not like gas, Dr. Ridgeway proposes to use candles—"if I can find good ones in these days of degenerate candles."

On the second Sunday after Epiphany Canon Henson preached a striking sermon on Missions at Westminster Abbey. He said that missions alone could redeem the Empire from materialism and baselessness. The Church must learn, in his view, "to appreciate the religious climate of the East." Is it not a fact, however, as Sir Charles Eliot's recent articles in the *Westminster Gazette* have shown, that the East has many religious climates?

Church of England Missions in Uganda have been warmly praised by Mr. Winston Churchill, who has had opportunities of seeing their work close at hand. The missionary, in Mr. Churchill's opinion, "has raised the moral and spiritual conceptions of one of the most

intelligent races of the whole of the African Continent." Everybody believes in missions in Uganda, even the official classes.

Apropos of Uganda, it is announced that the Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology has received a gift of quite exceptional interest and value from the Rev. John Roscoe, a veteran missionary of the

"Hitherto when it has been hinted that the profession of political Socialism was unbecoming, to say the least, in ministers of the Gospel, we have always been assured," writes the *Guardian*, "that Christian Socialism was a very different matter from Mr. Blatchford's propaganda. We are now informed, almost in as many words, by people who ought to know, that the two things are identical. This being so, the fact that a few priests of the Church of England have signed the manifesto is almost as astonishing as it is painful."

The organ at Dulwich College Chapel is to be restored at a cost of £600. Edward Alleyn's original organ was bought in 1618, but was destroyed during the troubles of the Commonwealth. A new organ, containing some of the old pipes, was built by George Dalham in 1669. Ninety years later the present organ was built, by George England, for the sum of £200 "and the old one."

Dr. Habershon, who has accepted the office of Honorary Physician to the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, is an elder of Marylebone Presbyterian Church, and one of the most generous of London doctors. In private life his chief hobby is music. Mr. Gladstone, it will be remembered, appreciated Dr. Habershon's skill.—V.

Travelling photographers will be interested in the fact that Kodak, Limited, has recently opened in Nice, at 34, Avenue de la Gare, a branch establishment, at which all the well-known Kodak cameras, materials, and accessories will be obtainable.

An interesting journey was that from Bombay to Calcutta, made recently, on a 14-16-h.p. Argyll car, by Mr. W. T. Lord. He covered the 2000 miles in a little over seventy-eight hours' actual running time; and, with the exception of a nasty gash, caused by his running on to a newly cast bullock-shoe near Sipri, his tyres—Dunlops, of the non-skidding pattern—showed practically no trace of the rigours of the roads.



Photo, "Architectural Review."

THE GRAND LOUNGE IN THE NEW WALDORF HOTEL.

The spacious and magnificent Waldorf Hotel, the erection of which has for months excited the admiration of passers-by at Aldwych crescent, held its first gathering of guests last Monday afternoon. On the invitation of the enterprising and influential board of directors, a number of representatives of the Press and others interested had the advantage of a private view of this latest addition to the leading London hotels, which, in point of size, arrangement, and special characteristics, is one of the finest in London. The execution of the decorative work was entrusted to the firm of Waring and Gillow, Oxford Street, who also supplied the furniture and fittings.

C.M.S., in that country. He has added to previous gifts of a similar kind many fresh specimens of native manufacture, including a remarkable set of relics of deceased Baganda kings.

The *Guardian* comments severely on the action of a small group of clergy who have signed a Socialist manifesto at the invitation of the Liverpool Clarion Club.

## Hooping-Cough

The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine.

### ROCHE'S Herbal Embrocation

will also be found very efficacious in cases of BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO AND RHEUMATISM

Price 4/- per Bottle, of all Chemists.

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## THE GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR

With Drew's Patent Holder DULL BLADES of can be SHARPENED in a Few Seconds on an ordinary stop.



Patent Holder and Instructions by return on receipt of Postal Order or Cheque for 5/-  
**DREW & SONS, Piccadilly Circus, LONDON, W.**

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The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all steel, iron, brass, and copper articles. Sold in Cansisters at 3d., 6d., & 1s. by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c. Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.

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For to-day. For to-morrow.

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A Few Guarantees we make with "Regal Ovals."

Hand-made.—Delightfully Cool, Choicest Virginia Tobacco only. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other Cigarette appeals to the Man of Taste like "Regal Ovals."—They have a distinction, a charm possessed by no others.

For 30 years we have made these Cigarettes. If you can appreciate a good cigarette, try "Regal Ovals."

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"Really Wholesome Confectionery"

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Made with great care from best materials.

In paper packets and tin boxes—various sizes

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Makers of the Perfect Speed Indicator.

By Appointment to

By Appointment to

WATCHMAKERS TO THE ADMIRALTY.



And to H.M.  
the KING OF  
SPAIN.



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the PRINCE OF  
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and if your own is not giving  
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The Good Fairy Cherry Blossom explains to the Golfer how her Boot Polish keeps the leather of the boots flexible and soft, and shows him how, being waterproof, it also acts as a preventive against damp and chills.

CHERRY BLOSSOM BOOT POLISH is the Ideal Polish, which gives such a superb appearance to Box Calf, Glacé Kid, and all Boots, Black or Brown. No hard brushing. Just a little rub with cloth or pad brings the brilliant gloss. 2d., 4d., 6d. Tins. The SHILLING OUTFIT is a great boon and wonderful value. Of Boot-makers, Grocers, Leather Merchants, etc.

### Buttercup Metal Polish

gives great splendour to metals. An entirely British product, used in the Royal Household, the Royal Army and Navy, etc. Does not scratch metals. Very slow to tarnish. 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. Tins. Of Grocers, Oilmen, etc.

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easily cleans all carpets without trouble of taking them up. Removes ink stains, restores original colours, etc. 6d. and 1s. Tins. Carpet Cleaning Outfit, 1s. 6d.

CHISWICK POLISH CO., Hogarth Works, London, W.

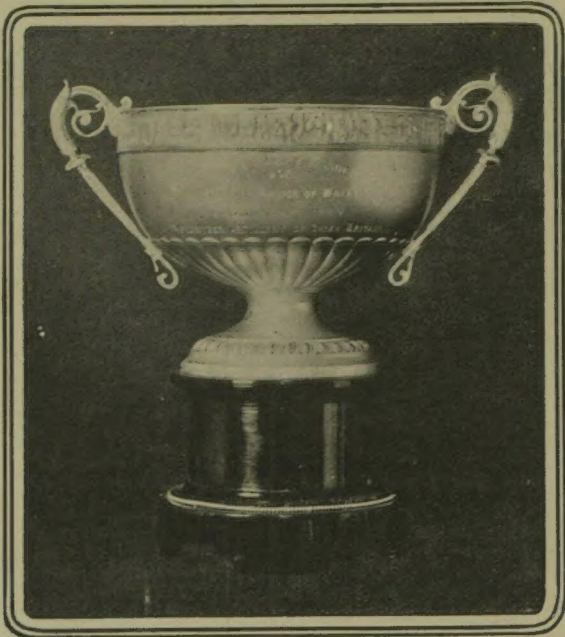




## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE holograph will, written in German (dated Sept. 1, 1906), of PRINCE LOUIS AUGUSTE MARIE EUDES OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, of Schadming, Styria, who died on Sept. 14, has been proved by his son Prince Auguste Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the value of the property in this country being £233,406. Testator gives his villa at Schadming and his property at Klein and Gross-Sülk to his son Prince Auguste; his pictures and objects of art at his residences in Vienna and Paris and 500,000 crowns deposited with Messrs. Coutts to his son Prince Ludwig; the remainder of his property at Messrs. Coutts, the money in his house in Vienna, and all property in France to his sons, Princes Auguste, Ludwig, and Peter; 5000 crowns to his laundress in Vienna, Mrs. Zicher, and gifts to servants.

The will (dated Nov. 21, 1902) of MR. THOMAS COLLETON GARTH, of Haines Hill, Berks, who died on



AN ARTILLERY TROPHY.

The silver bowl here figured was presented by the Prince of Wales to the National Artillery Association for competition. It is the work of Messrs. Elkington and Co., 22, Regent Street.

Oct. 22, was proved on Jan. 9 by Captain Reginald P. Maitland, Admiral William Henry Maxwell, and Philip Thomas Godsall, the value of the estate amounting to £215,813. Mr. Garth bequeaths £1000 to his sister, Mrs. Louisa Anne Shiffner; £2000 to Charlotte Louisa Wedderburn; £500 each to his executors, and an extra £1000 to Philip Thomas Godsall; and legacies to servants. All other his estate and effects he settles on his sister, Mrs. Shiffner, for life, with remainder to his nephew William Charles Godsall.

The will (dated Nov. 14, 1906) of MR. ALGERNON SYDNEY FIELD, solicitor, of Blackdown Hill, Leamington, who died on Oct. 31, has been proved by Edward Field and Henry Field, the sons, the value of the property being £60,799. The testator gives £10,000 to his daughter Mary Elizabeth; £8000 each to his children Henry and Margaret; his house property at Lillington to his son Edward; 100 guineas each to his daughters-in-law; £100 each to his sons-in-law; 50 guineas each to his grandchildren, and £200 to Selina Davidson.

The residue of what he may die possessed of he leaves to his two sons.

The following important wills have now been proved—

Mr. Minchin Percy Lloyd, Edenbank, London-derry	£67,238
Mrs. Johanna Maria Fraser, Mongwell Park, Wallingford	£54,657
Mr. William Arnold Hepburn, Clerk to the Leathersellers' Company	£52,037
Mr. Edward Brown, Leigham Court Road, Streatham	£46,628
Mr. Alexander Pearson Fletcher, Belsize Road, Worthing	£45,593
Mrs. Maria Ann Dove, 211, Maida Vale	£32,907
Rev. George Howard Wilkinson, Bishop of St. Andrews, Fen House, Perth	£25,391
Mr. Franklin Richardson Kendall, The Paragon, Blackheath	£24,749



A NEWMARKET RIFLE TROPHY.

The above is an illustration of a beautifully modelled sterling silver cup and cover presented to the Newmarket District Rifle Club by the well-known jockey, D. Maher. The designers and manufacturers are Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Ltd., 220, Regent Street, W.; 158, Oxford Street, W.; and 2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.



THE DEWAR CHALLENGE TROPHY.

The Dewar Challenge Trophy has been awarded to Messrs. Rolls-Royce, Ltd., in respect of the performance of the 40/50 h.p. 6-cylinder Rolls-Royce car in its 15,000 miles long-distance trial. The cup was presented by Sir Thomas Dewar for the best performance in a long-distance trial before the R.A.C. during any year.

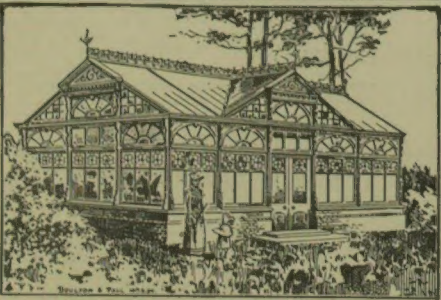
### THE SECRET OF BEAUTY

OF SKIN, SCALP, HAIR, AND HANDS IS CUTICURA SOAP, ASSISTED BY CUTICURA OINTMENT.

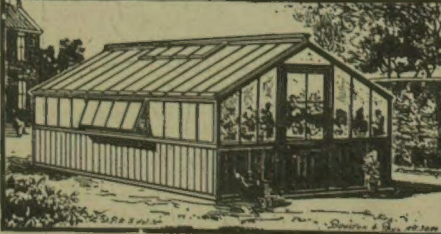
Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the purest and sweetest of emollient skin cures, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

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Horticultural Builders,  
**NORWICH.**  
CONSERVATORIES DESIGNED TO SUIT ANY SITUATION.



No. 49a.—SPAN-ROOF GREENHOUSE.



No. 49a.—SPAN, 10 ft. by 8 ft. ... £10 10 0  
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These Houses are sent out well made, painted three coats, glazed 21-oz. glass, and Carriage Paid.

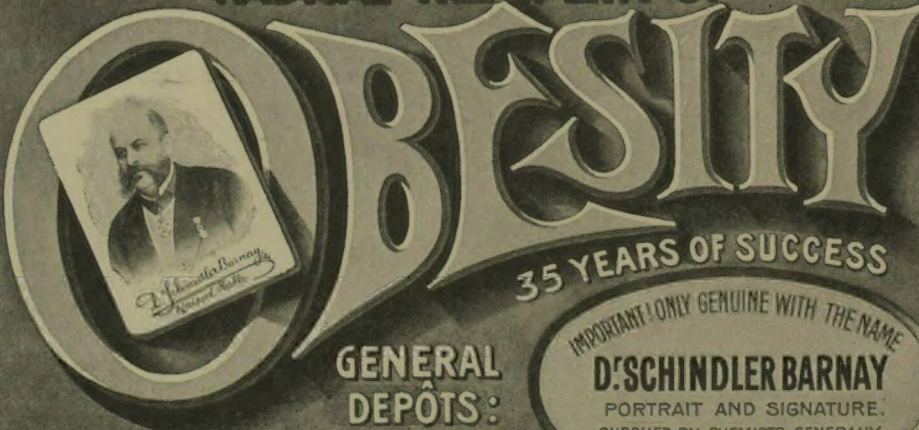
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GARDEN FRAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.

Ladies and Gentlemen waited upon by Appointment.  
**CARRIAGE PAID** on orders of 40s. value to most Goods Stations in England and Wales.

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RADICAL TREATMENT OF



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IN TUBES, 1s. 6d. & 3s. each.  
THE ORIGINAL **EUXESIS**

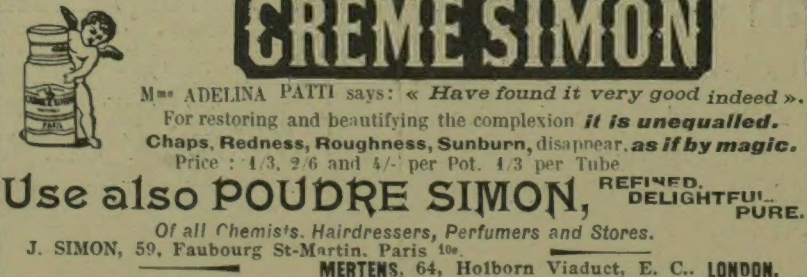
FOR EASY SHAVING.  
WITHOUT THE USE OF SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.  
The Label of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE Euxesis is printed with Black Ink ONLY on a Yellow Ground, and bears this TRADE MARK—  
R. HOVENDEN and SONS, Ltd., the Proprietors, bought the business, with the receipt, trade mark, and goodwill from the Executrix of the late A. S. Lloyd. The genuine is now manufactured ONLY at their Factory. From all Chemists, Hairdressers, &c. Wholesale only: R. HOVENDEN and SONS, Ltd., Berners Street, W., and City Road, E.C.

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Sanitary, Absorbent, Antiseptic

**For Safeguarding Health.**  
A convenience at less than cost of washing. Sold by all Drapers, Ladies' Outfitters and Chemists, in silver packets containing one dozen at 6d., also manufactured under their improved Patents, 1/1, 1/6, 2/1.  
A SAMPLE PACKET, containing six towels in the four standard sizes, post free in plain wrapper, for 6 stamps, from the Lady Manager, 17, Bull Street, Birmingham.  
Southalls' Compressed Towels—tiny silver packets, only 2 1/2 in. long. Size A, price 1d. Size B, 1 1/2d. Size C, 2d.

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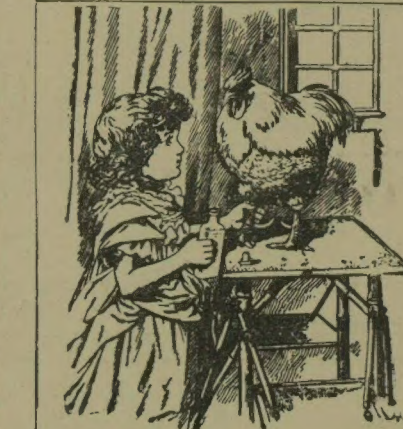


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Of all Chemists, Hairdressers, Perfumers and Stores.  
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in the treatment of Aches and Pains is too firmly established to need pressing.



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ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION, on account of its curative properties, can be relied upon as the best remedy for

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Bottles 8d., 1/1, 2/9 and 4/-

THE ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK (First Aid and Rubbing Eases Pain Handbook).

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**COLLARS, CUFFS, and SHIRTS.** Waiteless Shirts, with 4-fold Fronts and Cuffs, and Bodies of fine Long Cloth, 35/6 per 1-doz. (to measure, 2/- extra).

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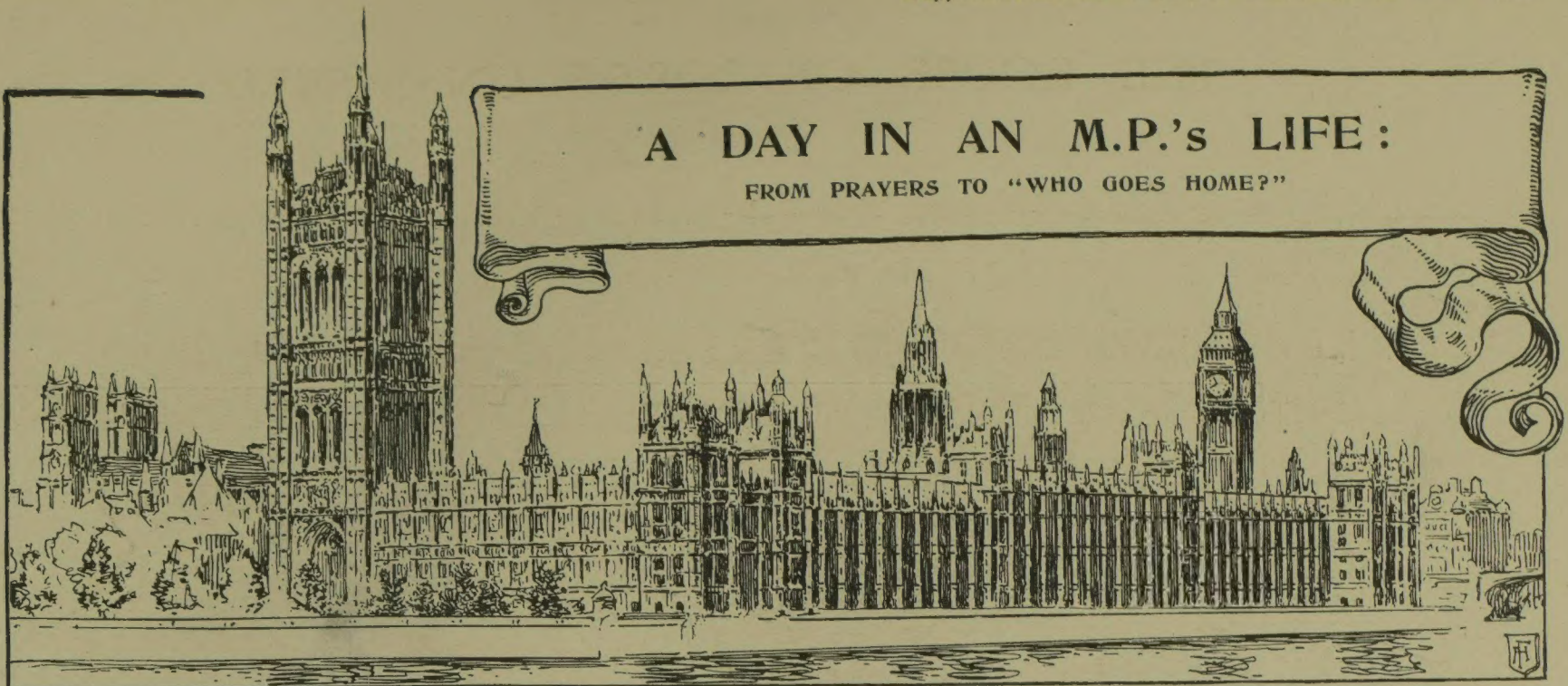
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# A DAY IN AN M.P.'s LIFE: FROM PRAYERS TO "WHO GOES HOME?"



THE MAJOR AND MINOR EVENTS OF A DAY AT ST. STEPHEN'S.

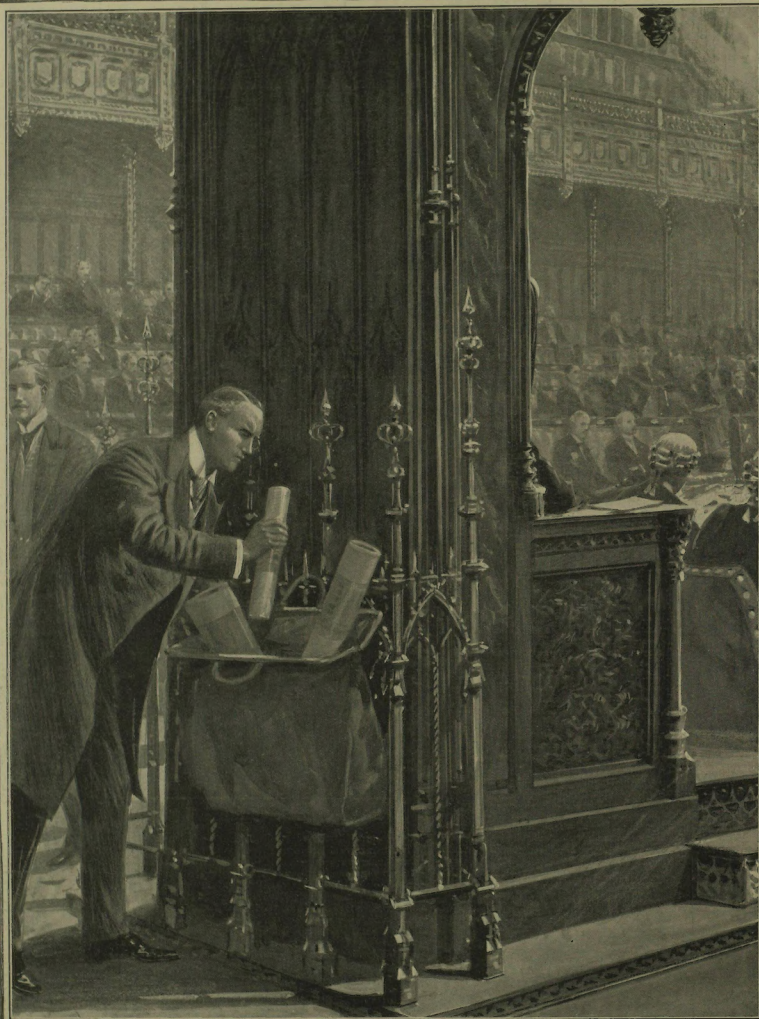
SKETCHES BY S. BEGG.

(See the Article by Mr. Harold Cox, M.P., on the last page of this Supplement.)



# A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

DRAWINGS BY S. BEGG.



ST. STEPHEN'S CARPET BAG: DEPOSITING PETITIONS BEHIND THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR.

A Parliamentary petition is always a weighty thing, and some of them have taken several members to bear them up to the floor of the House. These formidable documents are deposited in a carpet bag which hangs on the railing behind the Speaker's chair.



DUTY VERSUS GALLANTRY: THE MEMBER SUMMONED TO A DIVISION BY THE INDICATOR IN THE DINING-ROOM.

While members are dining, they are informed of the progress of business by an indicator, which tells what member is speaking, and also gives the signal for divisions. Even when a member is entertaining a fair guest he must rise and rush into the lobby the moment that the signal is given for a division.



## A DAY IN THE LIFE OF AN M.P.

FROM PRAYERS TO "WHO GOES HOME?"

BY HAROLD COX, M.P.

FROM time immemorial the daily proceedings of the House of Commons have opened with prayer, and on most days there is a fair sprinkling of members in attendance. Some of the prayers are beautifully phrased

might otherwise never have had a chance of redress obtain the advantage of publicity.

The moment questions are over, debate begins, and simultaneously a large number of members make a rush for the tea-room. This legislative passion for tea is in many ways a modern development. Fifteen or twenty years ago the period immediately following questions was the great occasion for crowded Houses and brilliant speeches. To-day even the most important speakers find it difficult to retain a full audience against the rival attraction of afternoon tea, and if the speakers are unimportant the House will be almost deserted and the tea-room crowded. This aspect of Parliamentary life is rarely realised by those outside.

People unfamiliar with the House of Commons imagine that the bulk of members are present in the House itself carefully listening to well-reasoned arguments from the opening of the sitting to its close. The actual fact is that during the greater part of an average sitting the attendance of members is well below a hundred, and often falls to a score.

On some occasions, indeed, the only members present are those who are waiting for an opportunity of speaking. They sit anxiously watching the man in possession, hanging upon his words and listening for his peroration, and the instant he sits down they all leap to their feet, each eagerly striving to catch the Speaker's eye and to be allowed

rush off and record his vote. In nine cases out of ten he will probably not have the remotest idea as to the issue upon which he is voting. But that difficulty is provided for. At the entrances to the



LATE FOR DIVISION.

with special reference to the work of the House, but it must in candour be confessed that the majority of the members in the House during prayer-time have other than religious motives for their attendance. It is a rule of the House that a member who wishes to secure a seat for himself for the day must be at prayers, and there is good reason to suspect that if this rule were abrogated the seats for which private members have to compete would be as empty at prayer-time as are those reserved for Ministers and the leading members of the Opposition. Nevertheless, the ancient custom is a good one, and hardly a member could be found to advocate its abandonment.

After prayers the rush of business begins. A few minutes are devoted to such formalities as the presentation of petitions, and then come questions to Ministers. This is, perhaps, the most generally interesting of all the proceedings of the day, and the House is nearly always crowded and the Press Gallery full. From fifty to a hundred questions are set down in print to be asked, and the Ministers who are questioned rise in turn to read out the answers furnished to them by the officials of the different departments. Astute questioners, who know the ropes, lie in wait, and follow up the answer with a supplementary question, which frequently taxes the unprepared ability of the Minister.

Specially is this the case with the supplementary questions fired in quick succession from the Irish benches. These not infrequently set the House in a roar of laughter, while the Minister escapes from his embarrassment by asking for notice. Nearly a full hour is daily consumed in this diversion, and though many of the questions are trivial, and some are fantastic, it may fairly be said that on the whole this is about the best-spent hour of the day. The administration of the whole Empire is then passed under review, and grievances which



"WHO GOES HOME?"

to deliver the speech that is bottled up within him. It must not be imagined, however, that if members are outside the House they are necessarily having an easy time. Many of them are in the library slaving away at their private correspondence; others are busy interviewing deputations in the Lobby, or more informal deputations in the smoking-room, or attending conferences in one of the many committee-rooms. A good deal of time is also occupied on almost every day of the week in escorting constituents round the House. Ladies, in this connection, are doubly privileged, even though voteless, and during the afternoon there is an almost constant stream of ladies passing through the Members' Lobby, either on their way to the Gallery or to take a peep at the House through the glass doors. In the summer the stream takes another turn, and descends to the Terrace for the consumption of tea and strawberries.

These occupations may sound trivial, and some of them are, but they take time, and they make continuous work impossible. That is one of the first bitter lessons that an eager legislator has to learn—that the conditions of his life are such that while the House is sitting he will find it almost impossible to concentrate upon any serious work. He cannot listen continuously to the debates, for that would lead to the atrophy of whatever intellect he previously possessed; he cannot sit down to a solid piece of work in the Library, for he is liable to be interrupted at any moment by some claimant upon his attention or by the ringing of the division-bell.

The division-bell may not inappropriately be described as the martyrdom of the average member. Whatever he is doing, at its dread sound he must

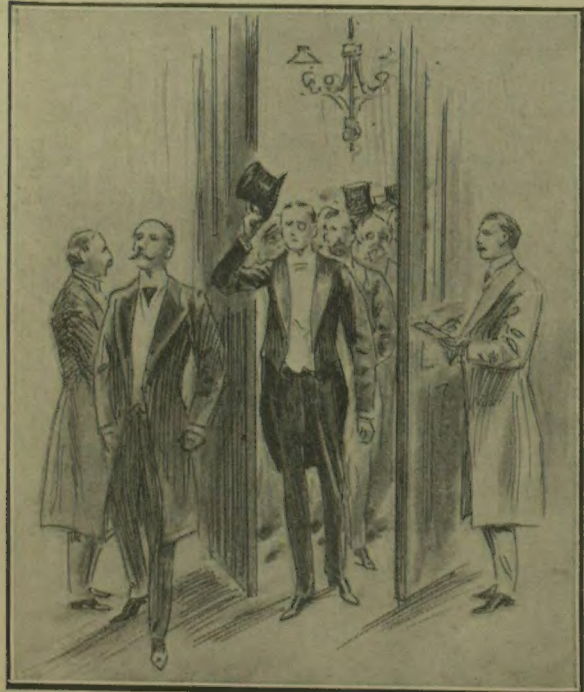


VISITING GUESTS IN THE LADIES' GALLERY.

division lobbies are posted the Whips of the different parties, and as the stream of members pours into the House the Whips give instructions to their own men in which lobby to vote. This performance is popularly known as registering "the will of the people."

Towards eight o'clock members begin to think about dinner. There is, under the present rules, no suspension of the sitting of the House. The Speaker is relieved by the Deputy Speaker, and the debate goes on without a break. In practice that means that about half-a-dozen members are left in the House, of whom one is speaking and the rest waiting to speak. Members who live at all near to the House go home to dinner; others dine in the members' dining-rooms; others, again, join dinner-parties in the dining-rooms downstairs, where ladies may appear as guests. This is one of the notable features of the social life of the House of Commons, and every evening a considerable number of ladies come down to the House to dine with husbands, brothers, and fathers. During these pleasant little dinners the terror of the division-bell still hangs over every member. A telegraphic indicator is fixed on the dining-room wall to show who is speaking or when a division is called.

After dinner the House usually begins to fill up, especially if a critical division is expected. Often the benches on both sides are packed, and many members have to stand below the bar or to sit on the steps of the gangways, or to take refuge in the galleries above. It is then that the big speeches are made, and in an atmosphere of excitement verging upon passion the debate ends and the division is taken. The instant the division is over members hurry downstairs to the old cloisters, where hats and coats are hung, and presently the voice of a burly policeman resounds through the building as he shouts, "Who goes home?"



SALUTING THE TELLERS.



"GOOD-NIGHT, SIR!"